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VOL. VII. NO. 7 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
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P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th " *..	Manora ..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class; the fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

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Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
18th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
30th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
8th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

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Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec 1918	14th Jan.
Yubari Maru.	T. Obta ..	2957	11th Jan.	16th Jan.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita ..	3356	4th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Mateuo ..	3856	20th Jan	30th Jan
Tenyin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb	12th Feb.

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(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseiles.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	10th "	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	10th "	"

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

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Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

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Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

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Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

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HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
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TOWEN		

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WANTED—SERVICE by a honest and intelligent Motor Car driver. Apply Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 104

WANTED by an energetic England returned youth, a SITUATION in an Importing and Exporting Firm or as Partner. Qualified as Textile Spinner and Weaver. Apply Box No. 37, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

WANTED.

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WANTED—Second-hand Power driven well sinking and drilling sets for tube wells 100 ft. to 400 ft. Send quotations giving a detailed list of tools. S. G. NARAVANE, Geologist, Baroda State. 127

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FOR SALE—English-made VIS-A-VIS by Windover in perfect condition. Enquire at PRESS, Modybay. 116

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent MEHTA, knowing account keeping in Gujarati and also possessing some knowledge in English, a CLERK to supervise a Hindu Sadavrat and two BRAHMIN COOKS for such Sadavrat. Candidates should immediately apply before the 15th instant either to the undersigned at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building, 2nd floor, Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. MONJI SUNDERJI at his shop at 160, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Parpia Pradhan Charities.
PREMJEE GOPALJEE,
86 Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "HWAH-KUN."

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer, are notified that the S. S. "Hwah-Kun" has already arrived from Mauritius, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Delivery Orders and on payment to the undersigned the freight thereof to take delivery of their consignment after the cargo has been landed in No. A shed Prince's Docks.

The application should be made to the undersigned for survey within 3 days after the last bag has been landed from the steamer, and thereafter no survey will be made.

Claims on damaged bags which have not been surveyed will not be admitted.

No claim will be admitted for single bags.

Messrs. Erickson and Richards the Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th January, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the Cargo per S. S. Hwahkun which arrived in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the cargo per S. S. Hwahkun, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius are hereby warned not to pay freight for any such cargo to anyone other than the undersigned, who have a lien for a large sum of money under the charterparty granted by them.

If notwithstanding this, they pay such freight to any person or persons other than to the undersigned, they will do so at their risk and peril.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.
132

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client KHOJA AHMED DAWOODBHOY and his brother, KHOJA ABDULLA DAWOODBHOY, who were carrying on business as Cloth and Hosiery Merchants at Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay, under the style or firm of KHOJA ABDULLA and AHMED COY. has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED as from 17th day of September, 1918, and that our client Khoja Ahmed Dawoodbhoy has retired from the said firm. All the debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Khoja Abdulla Dawoodbhoy, who carries on the said business at the same place on his own account.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.
MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Attorneys for Khoja Ahmed Dawoodbhoy.
129

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE DIRECTORS propose to increase the Capital of the Bank to four Million Pounds Sterling by the creation of eighty thousand New Shares of twenty-five pounds each.

It is now proposed to offer forty thousand New Shares to existing shareholders in the proportion of one New share for every two held. The sum of twelve pounds ten shillings per share will be called up on the New Shares which will be issued at a premium of seven pounds ten shillings per share or at twenty pounds each payable ten Pounds per share on application and ten Pounds per share on or before 31st May next and interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on such payments as and from dates thereof to 30th June, 1919, and such shares shall participate pari passu with existing shares in the Final but not interim Dividend to be declared in respect of Bank's operations for year 1919.

The consent of the Treasury has been obtained to the Issue.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on 21st January, at 12 o'clock noon at the WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL, Bishopsgate, London, for the purpose of authorising the above proposals.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th to 21st January, both days inclusive.

RALPH KIDD,
128 Manager.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has at the Auction Sale held on the 20th day of December, 1918, before the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court at Bombay in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order, dated the 1st day of August, 1918, and made in Suit No. 906 of 1915 (K. D. Sethna v. Rahimatunissa Begum, widow of the late Nawab Kamal Yarjung Baladur and others) contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the Eastern or Seaward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant Buildings, containing by admeasurement 3,883 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the Colaba Land & Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has a right of way.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the Western or Landward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant Buildings, containing by admeasurement 3,864 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the said Colaba Land & Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has the right of way.

And which said land and premises firstly and secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 382 (1), 382 (2), 382 (3), 382 (4), and 383 and Street Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 22 and 23 and bear Collector's New No. 16252 and New Survey No. 6/9571 and are now in the possession of the said Mr R. D. Sethna as the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917.

Dated this 4th day of January 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
88

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Enquiries Solicited for

ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS,
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 8989
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture (Made-to-Order, by Messrs, Wimbridge and Co.), sweet toned piano, electric lights and lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. Khujest Khurshedji Seerwai.

By order of the Executors of the above-named deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th January 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Sharp, at the Tata Mansions, above Post Office, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ld., at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.), household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs wardrobes, hanging cupboard, old chinaware, books, leds English organ, sweet-toned piano, electric lights, and lamps, etc.

The property of the late Khujesta Khurshedji Seerwai.

The property is on view, and catalogues are published

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS, OPPOSITE THE ALLBLESS BAUG, AT CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate, at Charni Road in Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standings thereon, admeasuring 1,788 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Ort of Panjrapole Charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the Oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker, and on the South by the moiety of the Oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1842, Old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 6042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1175 and Street No. 1, which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864 and made between Bhikhaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other par for t term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864, (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, be the same little more or less and included in the New Revenue Survey of 1869, and 1870, under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhun Wassoodev and partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of Churney Road aforesaid, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards, be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai, and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, admeasuring 5,147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaowady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjropole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee, partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables, on the North by the property of Shreefabhi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawalla, standing in the books of the Municipality under Wards Nos. 145 (1 2) and 146 (1 A) and Street Nos. 12 and 12 A, and 13 A, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pens on Tax Nos. 58—152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July, 1890 and made between Nowroji and Manecklal Atmaram, the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjarapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from 1st day of January 1890 (with an option of renewal for another 50 years) at the monthly rent of Rs. 250.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and private offers apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES MATHIA AND MAHWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Godown of Messrs. Breul and Co at Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following, slightly damaged Cotton:—

31 Bales Mahwa cotton.

On account of the concerned 42 Bales Mathia Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of Cotton Wool and Gauze condemned as unfit for surgical use.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of large Building and Electric Fans, Lights, etc., belonging to the German Club.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following materials:—

The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the Volunteer Club situated at Kennedy Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station):—

Electric Lights, and also Fans and Gas Lights and Cooking Stove, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 172 CASES OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhia and Co. and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhimadiwalla the following cases of Matches.

Ex. S. S. "Kosoka Maru."
20 Cases Sulphur Matches.
Ex. S. S. "Heshin Maru."
40 cases Sulphur Matches.
22 Cases Sulphur Matches.

On account and at risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and brothers.

Ex. S. S. "Kosoka Maru."
40 Cases Sulphur Matches.
Ex. S. S. "Heshin Maru."
35 Cases Suiphur Matches.
15 Cases Safety Matches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS SHEETS.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Beersain and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nanchand Gulabchand and Co.:—

10 Bundles of 21 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 Bundles of 28 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 Bundles of 35 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 bundles of 42 lbs. brass sheets, each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta Sutar Bazar, Pydowni, next to Hanuman Temple, by order of Mr. Ramchandar Rajnath and on account and risk of Manilal Girdhurlal:—

50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn of the David Mill No. 10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, one large lot of wearing apparels, such as dress suits, woollen suits, riding suits, guns, revolvers, cartrudges, rifles, daggers, dining table, chairs, round table, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth presses, almyrahs, kodak, tin trunks, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, bedsteads, meatsafe, sofas, etc., etc. The property of late Mr. C. A. C. Morris. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DRUMS OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street Fort, by order of the Bank concerned, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

6 drums Zinc Chloride.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 9 quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Meanzie and other well-known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old Chinaware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Saranpore carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice-box by Army and Navy Avory platform scale, large iron stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHADARS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Premchand Shantidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Damodar Harakhchand Dani of Ghadial Gully.

4 bales each 300 pairs chadars of the Bombay Cotton Mills No. 4120.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECKS OF THE RACHAEL SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Shantidas Khetsy & Co. and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsing.

12 bales each 80 pieces checks of the Rachael Sassoon Mills No. 36.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY, PROVISION TOYS, FURNITURE AND HABERDASHERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Mortgagee in possession Messrs. Ramanlal Motiram & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mr. N. D. Mapara, the owner of the Jamshed Provision store, the entire stock-in-trade of the said Jamshed Provision Store situated opposite the Bhatia Baug at the corner of Holi Chakla, Fort, consisting of perfumery, all sorts of provisions, toys, furniture and haberdashery, etc.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 245 BALES YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, at the shop of Seth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.:—

157 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Oil Seller Ticket, Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.

88 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Africa Ticket, Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 375 BALES COTTON YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 10th January 1919 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed.

350 bales yarn No. 12s of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. Mill, each of 400 lbs., Africa Ticket.

On account and at the risk of Manilal Girdhar:—

25 bales yarn No. 10 David of 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 16 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Chenraja Jaraj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Mathradas Manji Valji:—

16 cases of mulls No. 926, each containing 120 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bomway, 8th January, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3297.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF TWO PEARL NECKLACES, ETC. ON 10TH INSTANT AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant at about 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder udner instructions from the Mortgagee in possession Messrs. Bhaidas Narotamdas & Sons and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. B. Cawasji & Co., Government Contractor.

Two pearl necklaces.

One containing 79 pearls and the other containing 73 pearls, in all 152 pearls in our Office Rooms, situated at Baharkot Bhuleshwar Road opposite Fire Brigade Station.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

LAURA GUERITE'S REVUES

OPENS SHORTLY IN BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
In a series of popular London Musical Successes.
Farewell Performance
Farewell Performance
To-day Wed. 8th Jan. at 9-30
GREAT GOOD-BYE ATTRACTION.
VAUDEVILLE
VAUDEVILLE
All the B. O. C. in their own Specialities, Hits and Popular Successes.
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
The House of Hate.
9th Episode:
"POISONED DARTS"
10th Episode:
"DOUBLE CROSS"
PATHE GAZETTE
— Latest —
THIERS AND MONT DOVE,
Travel
"FOLLOW THE CROWD,"
Comic by Luke.
TIME:
7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee, Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

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AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT OF GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IS

LAURA GUERITE'S

OPENING DATE IN BOMBAY.

Watch for it.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners : The Excelsior Theatres Co.. Ltd

General Manager :—James McGrath.

Commencing Thurs. 9th Jan.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY

COMEDY CO.

in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes

To-morrow Thursday 9th January at 9-30

The Gale of Laughter

"TWIN BEDS"

Fri. 10th Jan. at 9-30

The Successful Comedy-Drama

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Sat. 11th Jan. at 9-30

For the first time in Bombay. The delightful Comedy

"MARY'S ANKLE"

Sun. 12th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee

"MARY'S ANKLE"

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co.. Ltd.

General Manager: JAMES McGRATH

NOTE THE TIMES

To-day 6, 8, & 10 p.m.

HERE AT LAST!

Clara Kimball Young

In Selznick Pictures 7-Act Picturisation of

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' FAMOUS NOVEL

"The Common Law"

THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE

Surging with the mighty problems of to-day

A drama of big theme, big emotional moments done in a big way, with the famous Star at her best

Clara Kimball Young

IN

"The Common Law"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10

GRAND NEW CINEMA BILL.

The All-British "Ideal" Picture Play :

"GOD & THE MAN"

Seven Parts—7,000 feet

Adopted from the famous Novel by Robert Buchanan and starring the famous London Stars—

EDITH CRAIG

(Daughter of Ellen Terry),

Sybil Arundale, Langhorne Burton and E. Vivian Reynolds.

A powerful drama of the futility of human hate, dealing with the famous John Wesley and his times.

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices :—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TONIGHT!

FIRST INSTALMENT

Opening Chapters of the

PARAMOUNT MYSTERY SERIAL

Who is Number One ?

Episodes 1st and 2nd

together with a 2-Part Comedy.

3 Shows nighty at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Last week Last week

Prof. DEVAL'S

Great Indian Circus

LOCATION :

MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.

Performance nightly at 9-30.

RATES OF ADMISSION

Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.

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You will be thrilled by smashing by scenes.

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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	30.018 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6 "
Dew Point	70.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.768 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do.	72.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	112 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.		h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Tues.	7	m	2 20	28	9	7	m	8 39	17	9
			2 44a	16	4			8 21a	17	11
Wed.	8	m	2 59	28	1	8	m	9 28	17	9
			3 42a	25	11			9 17a	19	2
Thur.	9	m	3 45	27	4	9	m	10 27	17	9
			4 53a	25	7			10 48a	20	5
Fri.	10	m	4 41	26	7	10	m	11 49	17	6
			5 14a	25	8			11 57a	21	2
Sat.	11	m	5 49	26	0	11				
			7 42a	26	3			0 50a	17	2
Sun.	12	m	7 5	25	8	12	m	1 41	21	3
			8 55a	27	3			1 55a	16	6
Mon.	13	m	8 18	25	10	13	m	2 54	20	8
			9 42a	28	4			2 50a	15	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	7 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 7h 14m.	Sunset	6h	16m
,,	8 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 14m.	,,	6h	17m
,,	9 (Thursday)	,, 7h 14m.	,,	6h	17m
,,	10 (Friday)	,, 7h 14m.	,,	6h	18m
,,	11 (Saturday)	,, 7h 14m.	,,	6h	18m
,,	12 (Sunday)	,, 7h 15m.	,,	6h	19m
,,	13 (Monday)	,, 7h 15m.	,,	6h	20m

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 10th. Jan. 2d. 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d 4h. 25.2m p.m. Full Moon 16d 2h. 14.4m p.m. ; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52 0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th January, 1919, was 30.240 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer (ther mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab, while night temperature is moderately above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light showers have been nearly general, but the amounts received at the reporting stations are inappreciable. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Allahabad; night temperature is slightly above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Sind, but is above it in west Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in upper Sind, the excess ranging up to 12° at Kotah; night temperature is above normal in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is above the average except in Cutch, where it is in moderate defect.

The Central Provinces.—Sangor reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south and are lightly clouded in the north. Temperature is above the average throughout the 24 hours; the excess is considerable at night in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri. Both day and nights temperatures are above the average, the excess being moderate at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues higher than usual in the northern half of the division; night temperature remains in moderate or considerable excess generally.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, Mysore, north Malabar and the north-west of the Central Provinces. Weather is improving in the southern half of the Peninsula, but is unsettled in the Deccan area. The temperature distribution is on the whole similar to that obtaining yesterday.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the south of the Peninsula; but a few showers may occur in the north Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 7th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	64	58	2.4	91	..	0.53	—1.
Do.	75	59	3.8	94	..	..	..
Muskat	78	38	7.7	70	..	1.52	+0.46
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	71	64	6.8	74	..	0.07	—0.23
Rawalpindi	62	54	8.7	81	..	2.03	+0.47
Lahore	69	49	8.9	96	..	0.56	—0.94
Risaz	75	44	1.1	88	..	..	—0.32
Ambala	72	46	3.9	91	..	1.16	—0.68
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	—0.80
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	70	55	0.9	81	0.05	0	—0.69
Mainpuri	71	49	7.7	83	0.08	0	—0.49
Jhansi	87	54	1.1	66	0.02	0.98	+0.78
Cawnpore	75	53	3.1	97	0.07	0.44	—0.66
Allahabad	80	51	7.7	75	..	0.06	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	75	43	0.0	44	..	0.14	—0.16
Karachi	79	73	8.1	46	..	0.40	+0.93
Almer	75	50	0.9	69	..	0	—0.42
Jatpore	81	54	8.2	64	..	0	—0.11
Kotah	85	45	6.2	58	..	0.30	—0.37
Mount Abu	71	62	1.1	44	..	0	—0.23
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA				52			
West—							
Bhuj	78	54	8.9	..	..	0	—0.[illegible]
Dwarka	80	62	8.8	61	..	0	—0.36
Veraval	79	60	8.8	29	..	0	—0.17
Rajkot	89	58	5.5	22	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	89	45	6.6	55	..	0	—0.27
Surat	90	63	8.8	53	..	0	—0.18
Ahmedabad	90	56	0.9	42	..	0	—0.18
Deesa	85	57	8.8	34	..	0	—0.18
Neemuch	85	57	4.4	38	..	0.07	—0.32
Indore	87	58	2.9	92	..	0.13	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	84	95	1.9	71	..	1.36	+0.32
Saugor	87	46	1.8	41	0.25	0.83	—0.29
Seoni-Chhapara	87	57	5.4	79	..	2.17	+1.07
Khandwa	93	06	1.0	60	..	0.02	—0.90
Akola	92	76	3.3	46	..	1.62	+0.48
Amraoti	89	53	2.8	48	..	1.64	+0.38
Nagpur	86	66	1.1	63	..	2.21	+0.76
Chanda	89	60	0.0	75	..	0.33	—0.76
Raipur	84	55	7.7	69	..	0.71	+0.01
KONKAN—							
Bombay	86	72	1.1	67	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	93	176	3.3	75	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	86	7	..	85	..	3.01	+1.83
Karwar	89	73	5.5	77	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	93	162	8.8	83	0.04	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	88	64	5.5	84	..	0.85	—0.80
Poona	91	64	8.8	69	..	1.16	+0.07
Sholapur	92	64	5.9	63	..	1.41	+0.02
Bijapur	86	66	7.7	75	..	0.29	—0.82
Belgaum	84	165	9.9	74	..	4.28	+3.44
Aurangabad	99	165	7.7	54	0.01	1.07	+0.07
Hiamabad (Indur)	88	76	2.7	74	..	2.38	+1.54
Hyderabad	83	64	7.7	79	..	2.79	+1.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	92	07	5.3	69	..	6.60	+3.22
Calicut	88	77	1.1	91	0.88	12.80	+6.77
Cochin	91	77	6.0	67	..	9.51	+1.38
Colombo	90	07	2.4	96	0.03	9.61	—9.32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	82	68	5.5	88	..	16.65	+10.56
Bellary	85	69	5.5	82	..	6.01	+3.83
Cuddapah	86	72	5.5	83	..	6.58	+1.95
Madras	84	76	5.5	90	..	50.12	+30.54
Bangalore	77	64	5.5	85	0.31	7.47	+4.29
Coimbatore	85	70	0.0	88	0.15	11.92	+7.10
Trichinopoly	83	73	0.0	83	0.26	13.63	+5.66
Negapatam	83	76	0.9	78	0.01	42.22	+14.66

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

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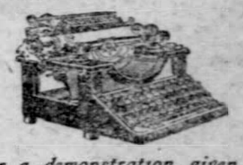

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New York, Jan. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	4,000
" to Continent	..	4,000
Futures at New York March	..	27.25—70
" May	..	26.23—71
" July	..	25 38
Spot Cotton at New York	..	31 65—75
" Orleans	..	30.95 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	..	26.75—88
" May	..	25.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	Nominal	17
Demand Bills	..	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	..	101½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	116 000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	66,000
" " to France and Continent	..	86,000
" to Japan	..	29,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	1,403,000
" at Interior Ports	..	1,352,000

New York, Jan. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	17,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	27.09—16
" May	..	26 60—23
" July	..	25.15—23
Spot Cotton at New York	..	31.50—15
" Orleans	..	30.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	26.71—4
" May	..	25.73—2

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 4th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 5 %	103
Bx. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	.. ..	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	.. ..	£99½
5 % New.	.. ..	£94 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

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English best Selected Copper	.. ..	£171
Standard Copper G.M.B.	.. ..	£122
Hard Spelter	.. ..	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	23
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	25/6
Tone:—No change.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Ave. Jan.-Feb. Value	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crops Jan.-Mar. Sellers	2/3½
Tone:—Quieter.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

During the last few days fully good Broach April May has dropped from Rs. 690 to about Rs. 650, and it would now be advisable to watch the market with a view to purchasing at any further decline.

To-day the Marwari bazar opened, at Rs. 651 for Broach and after advancing to Rs. 653 dropped to Rs. 646 on export houses selling. After fluctuating between Rs. 645 and Rs. 647 the price declined to Rs. 643 but recovered to Rs. 647. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 646½, and after touching Rs. 649 the bazar closed at Rs. 645. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 642 advanced to Rs. 648 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May.	653
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	513
Fine Oomras	"	586

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 7TH JAN. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	642
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	503
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	572
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	531

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6" to 28"
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	535	520	505	495	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	523	513	498	498	"
M.G. Khamgaon					
Akola ..	582	575	565	595	"
M.G. Khandesh	552	545	545	515	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p m., on 6th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	17,416 bales.
Wheat	15,567 Cwts.
Linseed	5,380 "
Rape, &c.	1,6 1 "
Gingelli seed	3,289 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2,699 "
Castoreed	932 "
Rice	Nil
Mirabollams	1 037 "
Cottonseed	11 591 "
Mowrasseed	4 318 "
Gram	1,567 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	2,114 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 6½
Fcs Demand	193¼
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong	253½
Shnaghai	343
Japan	145
Singapore	157½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 226½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 348½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 88.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92-8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

At the opening the market was easy, but improved during the course of the day and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2652½, Swan 612-8, Simplex 725, Shapurji 122-8, Pearls 565, New Greats 330, Madhowji 2055, Luxmi Cotton 1590, Kohinoor 1235, Currimbhoy 350, Kastoorchand 1090, Indian Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 500, Fazulbhoy 745, David 615, Crescent 226-4, Colaba 1540, Century 417-8, Nagpur 2250, Bombay Cotton 610, Bombay Uniteds 920, Bombay Dyeing 1400, Bundi 26, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1380, Tata new def 405 p, Tata old def 1150, Tata ord 237-8, Shivrajpur 35-8, Alcocks 820, Bombay-Burma 835, Bombay Tramway 470, Bombay Steam 322-8, Tata Hydro 1160.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2045, Swan 610, Simplex 732½, Shapurji 1230, Pearls 562½, New Greats 342½, Madhowji 2060, Kohinoor 1230, Currimbhoy 350, Kastoorchand 1070, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 742½, David 615, Crescent 225-4, Colaba 1540, Century 415, Nagpur 2275, Bombay Cotton 610, Bombay Dyeing 1390, Bundi 26, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1380, Tata new def 405, Tata old def 1137½, Tata ord 235, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 820, Bombay-Burma 830, Bombay Tramway 470, Bombay Steam 320, Tata Hydro 1160.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

Last week end there was considerable business done in the rice market, over 20,000 tons of old rice being disposed of. The demand for ready rice, which was then manifested, continued to-day as there is no lack of tonnage and millers have started selling new rice with dates for delivery. Prices are for delivery on or before the 8th instant Rs. 330, 10th Rs. 227-8 Rs. 251 and Rs. 325. The ordinary market prices were on Saturday January Rs. 317-8, three months Rs. 319, April Rs. 325. To-day prices are January Rs. 300 and Rs. 320, February Rs. 319, three months Rs. 322-8, April Rs. 300. The market is weak as everyone wants ready rice and no business is being done for forward buying.

EXPORT OF GRASS FROM NASIK CONTROLLED.

The following Press Note is issued by the Bombay Government:—Government consider that it is now necessary to control the export of grass by rail from the eastern part of the Thana District and from the Nasik District. No movement of grass will consequently be allowed by rail from stations on the North-Eastern Section of the G. I. P. Railway between Kalyan and Nasik Road except in the case of grass moved on Government account or under priority passes.

A Delhi message says:—

Until the termination of the war British Service Officers holding temporary commissions permitted to take up civil employment will not be gazetted out of the service but will be released from military duties without pay and allowances. The service after release does not count for the purpose of reckoning gratuity; nor may officers wear uniform after being released except as provided for in the Demobilization Regulations.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHT ON RANGOON RICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you herein a copy of a telegram addressed by this Association to his Excellency the Viceroy and hope you will be kind enough to exert your powerful pen in the interests of the poor as you may deem right.

As will be seen from the telegram the Shipping Controller now charges higher freight than the cost which is incurred in running the commandeered ships. As things now stand the Controller makes a profit of Rs. 30 per ton, that is Rs. 2-4 per bag. During the war the Government was justified in making freight profits for, they had to make good marine losses by enemy action by their Insurance Schemes by which alone the ocean trade was kept going. The Government, however, recognized the necessity of fixing the varying rates of freight of different commodities in accordance with their national importance and the freight on foodstugs for home was charged, actually based on the cost incurred in running the steamers.

Now that the ocean routes, are safe and we are also in the deadly grip of a severe famine, you will please see the necessity of moving the Government to reduce the freight so as to forego their profits and to give relief to the afflicted poor.

I may mention for your information that the Controller of Prices Bombay, has fixed the wholesale selling price of Rangoon special quality rice at Rs. 15 per bag in which cost the item of freight contributes Rs. 4-2 per bag at the rate of Rs. 55 per ton, a reduction in which would be a grateful boon to the poor.—Yours, etc.

MATHURADASS CANJEE MATANI,
Vice-President.
Bombay Rice Merchants' Association,
Carnac Bunder.

Jan. 6.

True copy.

Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

His Excellency the Viceroy,
Simla.

On behalf of the Bombay Rice Merchants Association I most respectfully beg to solicit your Excellency's kind attention to the current high rate of freight viz. Rs. 55 on rice from Rangoon to Bombay—this rate is as much as six times the pre-war rate which was about Rs. 9 per ton and is also much higher than the actual cost incurred by the Shipping Controller in running steamers Freight item is responsible for abnormally high price of rice which is beyond the means of the aglicted poor of this severely famine-stricken Presidency. My Association therefore most respectfully submits that it is quite essential that freight on rice be reduced as low as on the basis of actual cost of running steamers so as to give a much needed relief to the hard-hit condition of the poor and hopes that your Excellency would be pleased to give your most sympathetic consideration to this prayer.

MATHURADASS CANJEE MATANI.
Vice-President.

TAXI DRIVER FINED RS. 100.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged, on Tuesday, Shaik Fakir Mahomed Shaik Abdul Karim, a taxi-driver, with rash and negligent driving thereby endangering human safety.

Mr. George Radcliffe, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deposed that on the evening of 24th December last he was driving in a taxicar with a lady from the direction of Phaltan Road towards Hornby Road, when, at the junction of the two roads, the accused came driving his car very fast from the opposite direction, and was on the middle of the road. He (the accused) suddenly swerved to the right, with the result that his car dashed into the witness's car with such force that the car was smashed and the lady received several bruises. In fact, if witness's driver had not used the presence of mind to swerve a little, so as to avoid the impact, the consequences would have been very serious.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, or, in the alternative to one month's hard labour.

A NOTORIOUS JAIL BIRD.

17th CONVICTION.

A sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, notorious jail bird, Mahomed Rahimtullah, who was charged with possessing a Military Cross, watch, cash, etc., which were believed to have been stolen by him.

The accused who pleaded guilty, had about 16 convictions recorded against him, besides once being sent to a reformatory for four years.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

A sentence of two months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Aston the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday on Umar Salvari, a cleaner, for unlicensed possession of one lb. of opium valued at Rs. 40.

Three other persons were convicted and sentenced to a term of two months' hard labour each by the same Magistrate for possessing four lbs of opium each, without a license. A fourth, for possessing the same quantity was sentenced to 2½ months' hard labour.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Jan 6th

		Total up-to-date		
War Bonds	Rs. ..		Rs. ..	
Cash Certificates	"	4,991-0	"	..
Total	..	4,991-0		7,78,598-0

Rear Admiral Gaunt, Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station, is expected to arrive at Madras in H.M.S. Venus accompanied by H. M. S. Diana on the 22nd instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7.

S. S. Ombitia—Wigk—Sourabaya, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.

S. S. Palitana—Holysake—Busreh, etc.

S. S. Chunsang—Mattock—Hongkong, etc.

The following vessel obtain its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Mandala—Swanson—Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Zayani for Busreh, etc.

Steamer City of Manchester for Liverpool, etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Ombitia:—The steamer Ombitia, 3,195 tons, Captain E. Van de Wigk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swanson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and 2 passengers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

S. S. Clan Macvicar arrived Suez Tuesday evening, the 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 7th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	8-1-19	O S Kaisha
D & E	Totomi Maru	8021	Japan	15-1-19	N Y Kaisha
G	Satralngi	547	.. N F .. N F		K N & Co
H	Kajang	1276	.. N F .. N F		W A G & Co
M	Dufferin	..	N F .. N F		H M S
N	Citvof Lincoln	5860	Live-pool	13-1-19	K Nixon Co
P	City of Manchester	3566	Karachi	N F	K Nixon Co
Crane	Shahjha	30 ton	1403	N F	F N .. T M & Co
HARBOUR WALL					
	Netravati	699	.. Bhawnagar	.. N F	.. B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	.. Karachi	7-1-19	..
	Kaveri	553	.. N F .. N F		B S N Co
	Ponani	552	.. N F .. N F		
	Indravati	513	N F N F		.. B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Dara	..	N F .. N F		.. T & M Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
4	Celebes Yaru	4267	Kobe	10-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
5	Kowelt	.. 2303	Suez	N F ..	T Morrison & Co
9	Heishin Maru	.. 2276	.. Kobe	18-1-19	.. N Y Kaisha
10	Scinula	.. 3253	Liverpool	13-1-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	.. 2257	..	N F .. H S Shustary & Co	
14	Dwarka	.. 759	P. Gulf	10-1-19	.. M M & Co
15	Palitana	.. 1284	.. N F	N F .. M M & Co	
16	Shushtar	.. 1718	..	Suez .. P G S N Co	
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Chakdara	.. 1541	N F .. N F		.. M M & Co
2	Karadeniz	.. 3359	N F	7-1-19	.. O R I M
5	Farala	.. 1899	.. N F .. N F		.. M M & Co
8	Nagova	.. 4250	London	11-1-19	.. M M & Co
11	Mandala	5190	.. Karachi	8-1-19	.. M M & Co
12	Dunera	.. 3403	.. N F	10-1-19	M M & Co
15	Devanha	.. 4585	.. N F	10-1-19	.. M M & Co
17	Vita	.. 4991	..	14-1-19	M M & Co
Venus	..	2467	.. N F	7-1-19	.. D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Singu	.. 1912	.. Rangoon	.. 9-1-19	.. S Wallace & Co
JETH END.					
	Varela	.. 1932	N F	8-1-19	.. M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Tobolsk	.. 2693	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

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(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7 0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6 0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3 0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3 0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3 0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0 10
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.	2 0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols	1 12

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A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you know breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form as suitable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself.

And Glaxo has another great point in these days of hurry and strife—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

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are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

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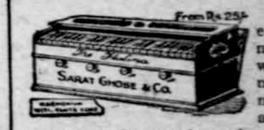

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Single reed 3 Octs. 4 Stops from Rs. 20.
Double reed, 3 Octs. 5 Stops from Rs. 30.

Rs. 5 to be sent as advance with orde.

SARAT GHOSE & CO.

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30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge arrives with repatriated "Kut" prisoners. Reception at No. 2 shed, 10 a.m.

Salle Francaise: Prof. Louis Peltier on "The University of Paris from the 11th century to 1795", 6-30 p.m.

Lecture to Women on "Sanitation and Public Health" by Dr. Gore, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo, Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Classical Association: Mr. H. Macnaughten's paper on "Commerce in the Classics", Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Gwadar and Dubai will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

English Mail due 8 a.m

Indian Mathematical Society, Second Conference, University Convocation Hall 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference, Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Punjab Mail	19 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	18
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 55	21

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 17th R. B. & C. I. Regiment (Lieut. [illegible]) will render a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. chartered steamer Shokwa-maru left Port Said on the 6th instant for Naples.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Literary Branch of this Association, Prof. E. A. Parker will deliver a lecture on "Drama and Novel" in the Association's Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed residing at Hotel Majestic has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 3,800 in G. C notes from a drawer in his room between 2 p.m. on the 4th and 12-30 a.m. on the 7th instant. The room was unlocked and the drawer kept open.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURAT.

Ramabai, a Hindu woman, aged 38, who resides in the Ram Laxmi Temple at 8th Kamatipura Lane, was severely burnt as a result of a naked kerosine oil lamp accidentally falling on her which set her clothes on fire. She succumbed to the injuries at the J. J. Hospital where she had been removed.

KESHUB CHANDRA SENI'S ANNIVERSARY.

To-day being Keshub's anniversary there will be a divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 8 a.m., by Mr. G. N. Dewal. In the evening there will be a public meeting, when Mr. Chunilal Mukerjee will speak on "Keshub's contribution to the spiritual wealth of India."

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Post Office notifies that with effect from Saturday, the 11th January, 1919, the Homeward English Mail steamers will sail precisely at 12-0 noon every Saturday, and correspondence posted at Bombay General Post Office up till the undermentioned hours will be included in that day's despatch:—

Unregistered correspondence up till 4-0 a.m. on Saturdays.

Unregistered correspondence up till with a late fee of 2 annas on each article, from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturdays.

Registered correspondence up till 7-0 p.m. on Fridays.

Parcels up till 6-0 p.m. on Fridays.

Money Orders up till 4-30 p.m. on Fridays.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices. Foreign mails for countries other than the United Kingdom should be posted two days earlier than those for the United Kingdom.

ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

That this Conference draws the attention of Government to the great hardships experienced by distillers of medicinal industrial spirits due to some regulations being applied to them as are in force for distillation of liquor and urges Government to exempt them from Excise regulations.

REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY

WATER SUPPLY IN SANTA CRUZ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appalling situation that has been, of late, created for water-supply urgently needs the attention of the authorities, that manifestly appear to be entirely negligent of improving this grave situation. Tenants in bungalows, that have wells in compounds, have some consolation, in as much as, the well-water relieves them of some of their needs. However, there are very few wells that have a flow of sweet-water. Consequently, the difficulties of the residents steadily aggravate, with a probable result that water will be scarce after two or three months, when summer will begin.

With a view to improve this gravity of situation, Mr. Pradhan made a suggestion through your columns, to the chairman of the notified area-committee. However, I have to point out a few short-comings, that are likely to contribute to the ultimate failure of Mr. Pradhan's scheme. In face of the ever-increasing population of Bombay, the Bombay Municipality may be reluctant to give a direct connection to Santa Cruz, and it is well-known that the Tansa main is to be triplicated to adequately meet with the local exigencies. Thus an expense of about Rs. 12,000, as suggested by Mr. Pradhan may be futile. Inspite of these expenses, the suburb cannot be self-supporting, and shall have to undergo the obligation of Bombay Municipality.

Under the circumstances, I may venture to suggest another scheme which is not likely to involve greater expenses than the above scheme, and all the more, it will be self-supporting. If two or more Bore-Holes, are put in, I think, they can successfully meet with the wants of the residents of Santa Cruz, who would get a perennial flow of sweet limpid water, without the obligations of Bombay Municipality. If I remember aright, such similar schemes are proposed for the Kaira-district, and also for the Saraswat-Housing-Society in Santa Cruz.

The situation, width and depth of the Bore-Holes, along with the economic aspects of the scheme, could be worked out, if thought feasible, by the Salsette-development-officer, in consultation to the boring-expert to the Government.

On the basis of intelligence gathered by me, two or three bore-holes, about 200 to 300 feet deep, and 3 or 4 inches wide, would suffice. The current expenses of an oil-engine to run a pump, etc., may be defrayed from the water-taxes.—Yours, etc.

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Santa Cruz, Jan. 6.

GRIEVANCES OF CORN MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly favour me by publishing a few lines, in your daily world wide paper. This will give the public a little insight, how the merchants, especially wholesale corn dealers are put to difficulty.

The prices of all articles have gone high due to the war. But the prices have gone high, not only due to the war, but also in consequence of the famine in various parts of India. I am really sorry to see, that India is the sufferer, inspite of her being an agricultural country. The famine of 1896 was considered and, I say, is considered the most terrible. In spite of this the general level of prices in that year, had not gone so high as we see risen at present. What was it due to? To me, it appears the miseries of famine were not then added to by those of war also. Thus, there is no fault in saying, that rise in the food-stuffs is mostly due to the war.

But, fortunately, the war is now at an end, and I hope, that the miseries of the people, especially of the poor working classes, and the middle-classes will soon be redressed. But contrary to this, I see quite a different state of things. During the war, the Governments had appointed Directors of Civil Supplies, in various provinces. The merchants, desirous of bringing goods to and from any part of India, had first to obtain priority passes from the Director of Civil Supplies, in charge of that province. So much so good. In course of time, merchants thus requiring priority passes, were also asked to enter into a written promise by which they were bound to show accounts if required, to supply 1/4 of the goods to the Municipality if they were asked, and to take the least profit, possibly of 3 per cent. as was sometimes fixed. This is something allowable. But a circular has recently been out in pursuance of which both wholesale and retail merchants were here called by the Government officers entrusted to issue such priority passes. The merchants were asked to take licenses, if they wanted to bring goods to and from any part of India. This was not all, but they were asked to take a fixed profit—this time of only three annas—on each bag, worth Rs. 18 to 20. Added to this is this, that a merchant with such wholesale licenses can only sell his goods to a retail merchant with retail licenses.

I pity the condition of the merchants when I heard the profit of "three annas." Cash system is absurd here, and Credit system is prevalent long since. Considering the profit three annas, it is even much less than the interest on that sum invested for that particular time.

Thus, while Governments are trying to check the general rise of prices, we see that they are also placing the merchants into confusion. No wise man will enter into such dealings, which afford nothing but a negligent sum—a sum of three annas.

All these things have come to bring nothing but confusion and mistrust which may compel the merchants to close their business, lest they loss even what little they possess.—Yours, etc.

"MERCHANT."

Surat, Dec. 27.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S BIRTHDAY.

Queen Alexandra celebrated her birthday at Marlborough House on December 1. The King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert sent congratulatory messages from France, and the Queen, with Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family, visited her Majesty to offer their birthday wishes.

Many gifts reached Queen Alexandra, while cables, telegrams, and messages of congratulation arrived from all parts of the Empire and country and from many foreign Courts.

A Calcutta message dated January 7, says:—About forty elephants four of them huge Cuskars have been captured in a kheda constructed in the forests near Chunati in Chittagong.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-JUDGES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question regarding the method of selection by Government for posts in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service is being discussed and criticized through the columns of your popular paper. I request you to kindly favour me with some space for the following:—

It appears "Justice and Fair Play" and "Faithful" are exerting their legal faculties to get priority over candidates who are practising in the several courts in the Presidency. They have nothing to say about the intrinsic merits or demerits of the system in vogue upto now and about the recent changes in the rules governing the matter. I am really surprised how the present system found favour with the Judicial Department of Government. The previous history of the system is a series of failures. At first all persons in the service of Government with legal qualifications, irrespective of the nature of the work in the departments in which they were employed, were considered eligible for appointment as Sub-Judges. Judges were being recruited from offices such as the Post Office, Government Central Press, High Schools as well as from the several offices connected with the administration of justice. Then followed a curtailment of the number of such qualifying posts. Then too the system did not work properly. Certain departments were afterwards singled out though in doing that the usual side-door was kept by providing that the head of a department was to certify that for the post on which the candidate worked, knowledge of law was necessary. The hardship once inflicted was surely to be repeated. The defect in the system though found out long ago appears to have remained and a further reduction follows, leaving room enough yet to repeat the process when convenient. The changes in the system all along go on working injustice and hardship. The power enjoyed by the Judicial Department is still valued high at the cost of healthy improvement.

It is quite apparent that the recent reduction in the posts to be held by candidates for sub-judgeships is made without due consideration as to the result. No doubt the reduction is substantial which shows that Government is convinced of the faulty nature of the system but it appears at the same time fanciful. The Courts of Small Causes at Bombay and Surat are deprived of such posts while they are still continued in similar courts at Poona and Karachi. The High Court is to be without any such post while all the district courts are to retain theirs and all the posts in the several First Class Sub-Judges' Courts are to cease to make the incumbents eligible for Sub-Judgeships perhaps to keep room enough for maintaining such posts in the Judicial and the Legal Departments of the Secretariat. This selection may have been made with the help of suggestions from the High Court and the District Judges. But the system has been in need of a radical cure long since and the delay in administering it has caused disappointment both to the authorities and to the bar and the public in the mofussil, irrespective of the injustice, dissatisfaction and heartburning resulting from such periodical haphazard remedies. The rules regarding the candidature and the selection for subordinate judgeships are themselves defective in certain respects. Some of them are indefinite, others are difficult to observe, while a few are meaningless. The authorities are competent enough to see and remedy these defects. To point them out here would perhaps be an encroachment on the space I can reasonably claim of you.

Your correspondents "Justice and Fair Play," "Real Justice" and "Faithful" have not touched the vital defects in the system. I too like to avoid consideration of the means to which candidates have to resort to get their chance—their running in for clerkships with salaries too meagre for their qualifications, their exertions to curry favour of their superiors, their activities to get precedence, their devoting all their time to official routine and their waiting for the appointments for a number of years with patience and impatience by turns—all which means go to qualify them for the posts according to the rules, at the same time disqualifying them for the work required of them later on.

I fear I have taken too much advantage of your courtesy and hence I finish requesting the High Court and the Government to consider and revise the whole system fully definitely justly and promptly as a

"JUDGE."

Bombay, January, 6.

PLEDGE TO INDIA.

ENGLAND RETURNED BARRISTER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In connection with the probable political changes in England that might be caused by the present Parliamentary elections a representative of the Associated Press of India interviewed Mr. Syed Erfan Ali, Bar-at-Law, who has just come from England. Mr. Erfan Ali remarks very strongly that whatever may be the change in the Government at home, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George their pledge to India will be carried out faithfully. Members of the House of Commons irrespective of party are one in favour of the Indian Reform Scheme. "As I know well" he said "I am positive that the Scheme will be carried out and Mr. Montagu, sincere of India, will also remain in office. We are not at all afraid of the House of Commons; but there may be a little opposition in the House of Lords and the opposition party there will be also in a minority. We Indians are grateful to "The Times" of London which is supporting the Scheme very strongly from the very beginning.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

The following resolution was passed at a public meeting held at the Young Amil Association under the auspices of the Social Service League, Karachi:—

"This meeting strongly supports Mr. Patel's Bill concerning marriages among different castes of Hindus."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Tuesday, 14th January, 1919.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th January, 1919.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merwen's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, aged.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin (late Bedspread), aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Mr. Downe's b e g Treddle, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's g a h Solid Silver, 13-3½.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's g a h White Rose, 13-2.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's br a h America, 13-3.
Mr. Pine's g a h Deal Wood, 13-3½.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta, 13-2½.
Mr. A. K. Essa's b a h Mauser, 13-3.
Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h Cleaver, 13-2½.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Jawad Mahomed's b a h Golshan, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Jawad Mahomed's b a h Mumtaz, 13-2½.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h Amber, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's b a h Shahzada, 14-0.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Memory, 13-3½.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet, 14-0.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Hurricane, 14-0.
Mr. H. G. Ally's g a h Proud Boy, 13-1½.
Mr. [illegible]'s Red Ace, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h [illegible], 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Grey [illegible], 13-2½.
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patell's g a h Jamnagar, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a h Minstrel, 13-2.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's ch a h Dunbar, 13-3½.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's b a h Pekin, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ch a h Bold Knight, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day, 13-2½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Ebrahim Deeb's ch a h Home Bird, 13-1½.
Mr. Downe's b a h Krushan, 14-0
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger, 13-3½.
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's b a h Sadak, 13-2½.
Mr. Felice's g a h Sorrento, 13-2.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 13-3½.
Dr. S. A. Aziz's ch a h Extremist, 13-3.
Dr. S. A. Aziz and R. B. Banaji's g a h Majestic Balm, 13-3½.
Mr. Shaik Suleiman's g a h Martaban, 14-0.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Howrah, 13-3½.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Loyalty, 13-3½.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's ch a h Red Gold, 13-2½.
Messrs. H. Kadum and A. K. Eshoo's ch a h Deceiver, 13-2½.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's ch a h Gold Cup, 13-3½.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and T. V. Shroff's br a h The Ark, 13-1½.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. P. Nallaseth's g a h Silver Cup, 13-3½.
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Dublin, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Koomaye's g a h Mauritius, 14-0.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's br a h Bayard, 14-0.
Mr. D. Patell's g a h Khorshed, 13-1½.
Mr. A. M. Abbas b a h Governor, 13-3½.
Mr. Abduraza Khan's g a h Bushire, 13-3.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Sagaar bin Lafta's b a h Anarchist, 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Pine Apple, 13-3.
Mr. A. A. Hobally's ch a h Fao, 14-0.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's b a h Chungiz, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Saleh's g a h Take Care, 13-2½.
Mr. Jawad Mahomed's ch a h Companion, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahmood Shirazee and Yas Khadayer's b a h Baktiari, 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Helios, 13-2.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's ch a h Muktar, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Prince of Wales, 13-1½.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merwen's ch e g Fari Lad, 5 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. Downe's b e m Serbia, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 4 years.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's r e g Dollet, aged.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-[illegible].
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's g a h Last Chance, 13-2½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Liberator, 13-3.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Record Time, 13-0.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's br a h Escort, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. Minar's b a h Mushroom (late Avenge), 13-3½.
Messrs. Faiad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-[illegible].
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's g a h Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Fareed, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Messrs. H. A. Munsoor and K. Cowasjee's g a h Delhi, 13-3.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil, 13-[illegible].
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanjee's g a h Morning Mail, 14-0.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty, 14-0.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's g a h Moosafer, 13-3½.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h Last Day, 13-2.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-3.
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Bullet, 13-1.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Atom, 13-1.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Madras, 14-0.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr. Garrick's g a h Frontino (late Blue Garter), 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Baltic, 13-2.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b a h Rare Find, 13-3.
Mr. Downe's ch a h Dingle, 13-2½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonent, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 14-0.
Messrs. Pasu Malsee and Fateh Mahomed's b a h Nasaralla, 13-1½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's g a h Honest, 13-3.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Mr. Pitt's ch a h Red Tape, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0.
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's b a h Man of War, 13-3½.
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's ch a h Turban, 13-2½.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The new cinema programme which will be submitted at the Royal Opera House to-night is a very fine one and should meet with success. The chief film is an All-British "Ideal" production called "God and the Man", in seven parts. Adapted from the book of the same name by Robert Buchanan, it is a drama showing the frailty of human hate. The story chiefly concerns the feud between two families during the times of John Wesley, who plays a major part in the plot. The action is always rapid and exciting, while the acting is superb. Miss Edith Craig, the [illegible] daughter of Ellen Terry; Miss Sybil Arundale, Mr. Langhorne Burton and Mr. E. Vivian Reynolds are the principals.

CULTIVATING PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me the hospitality of a little space in the "People's mouthpiece."

Yesterday I happened to read a book on teaching and class management in which besides many other things, the author, an Englishman, writers with emphasis that the cultivation of patriotism in the minds of the pupils must not be overlooked at all. But I am a great deal sorry to say that in our schools, we are taught nothing that would tend to our patriotic feelings. I don't mean that this fault lies with our teachers. They have got patriotic feelings, they are eager to teach their students to glory in the name of the motherland but for a fear. I cannot say from what sources this fear arises, they are held back in doing so. We are made such cowards that we have not the least courage to utter "Vandemataram" in publicity, nor we can eulogise the deeds of our heroes like Lokmanya Mahatma Tilak, Vidooshi Annie Beasant, Sir Subrahmania Iyer and others for fear of receiving a severe thrashing at the hands of the superior authorities.

The cultivation of patriotism among students is as important as anything and I am grieved to see that it has been passed unnoticed by our leaders.

We are highly beholden to our motherland for the many favours she bestows on us and in return we are bound to discharge the debt due to us. But how can we be expected to do that without having any respect or feelings for her? How can we protect her rights from spoliation? We are taught nothing of the like that we are in duty bound to our motherland. We know how to praise with fervour the heroes of other countries, but do not know even the names of our heroes. Why we, the students, are not taught the biographies of our Indian heroes who are as brave, as noble and as worthy of praise as the heroes of other countries?

As Tennyson says "Child is the father of man," we are some day to become grown up men fit to do services to our motherland. But for the lack of patriotic feelings being fostered in our hearts from the very school-life, we become good for nothing people and even in some case a hindrance to the progress of our dear country.

I want to draw the attention of our leaders to the fact that we must be taught the heroic ballads written in commemoration of our heroes, and also the biographies of the same, from which we can have the essence of real patriotism.

I think, you will raise your august voice in condemnation of such a mean practice of not allowing the students, the opportunity of worshiping the heroes of their own motherland, and add one more to the many laurels you have already won and oblige the student world.—Yours, etc.

"A. STUDENT."

Rajkot.
4th January, 1919.

MR. REYNOLDS ON BELLICOSE INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there seems to be a great deal of discussion with regard to the placings of the Judge in the New Year Plate, run on January 1st, I shall be glad if anyone interested will meet me at the Race Course on Friday next (January 10th) at 5 p.m.

I venture to think that a demonstration, which I can give, would be instructive.—Yours, etc.,

J. REYNOLDS,
Asst. Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, January, 7.

HORSES AND THE TOTALISATOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad you are prepared to open your columns to complaints against the happenings on the Bombay and Poona Racecourses. My letter to-day will deal with the "Totes," their working and how the wily ones through its medium prey on an ignorant and easy going public.

Under existing arrangements the Totes are open for business about 5 minutes after each race. The usual interval between races being half an hour and as ordinarily the horses leave the paddock ten minutes before a race, it will be seen that the totes are going for fifteen minutes registering openly the tickets on each horse. During this quarter of an hour those that pull the strings are able to decide whether or not it is worth their while to "go" for the race or wait for some future occasion when the dividend would be more to their liking. Should their connections consider it advisable to postpone betting out their good thing they have ample time to instruct the jockey as to his duties.

The horses are next mounted and leave the paddock to be followed closely by the alarm gong indicating that there is only five minutes to the start of the race. Now comes the stable money of the "triers" and those in the know. A good portion of this is put on by ever willing friends, another large amount by owners from inside the tote, in which privilege, trainers are permitted to participate. To substantiate my statements regarding the various horses—not their connections—have to winning at short prices I will mention the following instance during the last Poona Season which very forcibly bear out my observations:—

INVESTOR.—First time out in Poona a hot favourite would have paid only Rs. 20 for win but on his next outing within a fortnight wins and pays Rs. 325-8.

MORNING LIGHT.—First time out runs third well backed; second time out when bracketed with Angler runs unplaced, Angler paying big place money, but on his next outing wins easily and pays Rs. 260.

AMIR ASWAD.—First time out would have paid only Rs. 58 but next time out wins and pays Rs. 104.

SALANDRA.—Promised to win place money returned was Rs. 103.

CLAIM A.—Also had a prefference for a big dividend.

Other animals with similar failings in the direction during the season with their peculiar ability to put up good runs when dividends were large were Maple—Alarm—Dress—Bayonet—Decorum—All Joy. Good Morning.

These idiosyncrasies in these quadrupeds can quite easily be cured if the W. I. T. C. were to prevent these knowing brutes from gaining any idea as to their popularity with the public or otherwise and to screen the investments on the totes till they had left the paddock when one alarm bell should be rung and the screen rolled up and another bell rung when they had reached the starting post. Admittance to the inside of the totes should be exclusively limited to owners, if anyone at all, trainers being strictly barred. I am able to support my statement regarding the trainers betting inside by witnesses, but it is a common practice and cannot be unknown to the authorities.

Let this matter receive the early attention of the Executive and I am sure there will be more honest running, if the unfortunate horse is not responsible for the peculiar condition of affairs I mention above.

On another occasion I shall write on the question of Timings.—Yours, etc.

GRUMPY.

Bombay, January, 7.

NO MORE TOOTH TROUBLE
If you use D. B. Motiwala's vegetable
TOOTH POWDER
Which makes the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful; the gums firm and free from pain.
Price per phial of True Orient Tooth Powder for daily use, Ans. 4; per box, Ans. 10 and per lb., Rs. 4.
Price per phial of mixed Tooth Powder for Aching Teeth and Gums only, Ans. 6; per box Ans. 12 and per pound Rs. 6.
Dr. W. J. Montgomery, Civil Surgeon, Baldana, Berar, writes—"Motiwala's Tooth Powder, I must say, is excellent stuff. It makes the teeth pearly white and removes the tartar. It also has the effect of improving the breath."
Sold everywhere. Can also be had directly from
SOLE MANUFACTURER
D. B. MOTIWALLA,
Near the Byculla Club,
MORLAND ROAD,
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Just received fresh stock of NORTH BRITISH CLINCHER TYRES, MOTOR CYCLE, & MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES at cheapest rates.
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FIAT CARS
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A
TRIUMPH OF PERFECT MECHANISM
WHEN YOU CAN, BUY ONE.

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The Sole Agents,
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Offices 11, Elph. Circle | BOMBAY. | Show Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

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We have large stocks of:—Boots and Shoes, Provisions. Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., which we supply
AT MODERATE RATES
Come and inspect our goods now. Prompt attention given to up-country orders, which are executed V.P.P.
THE BRITISH PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES
239, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
872 Safes supplied for savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.
810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
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LIMITED.
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Always in Stock.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
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LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS of JEWELLERY of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
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JUST OUT! *PRICE Re. 1.*
"THE ASAF ALI TRIAL"
BEING Report of the proceedings of the trial under Defence of India Act of
M. ASAF ALI, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. QUADROS.—You should send your suggestion to the reverend father himself.
C. H. M.—If your conclusion is scientific and well-warranted, you must approach the community, advising them to discontinue the practice.
AN OPEN-EYED PARSI.—The suggestion has already been published.

NOTICE TO READERS.

We regret that owing to failure of electric current for about two hours last night we had to go to press very late.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 8th January, 1919.

HELP FOR RUSSIA.

The sixteenth article in the armistice terms with Germany makes it clear that the Allies are determined to afford assistance to stricken Russia. "The Allies to have free access to the territories evacuated by Germany on the eastern frontier, either through Dantzig or the Vistula region, in order to convey supplies to the inhabitants and to maintain order." This is in agreement with the previous declarations made by the Allies respecting their expeditions to Russia, both through Siberia and the Murman Coast. In the declaration of the British Government, issued in August last, it was clearly stated that the Allies sought not only to stem the German penetration but to bring economic relief to the ruined, suffering country. It was also stated that the relief already sent was in advance of further supplies of every kind required for the restoration of the country. "We wish", continued the declaration, "to aid the development of the industrial and natural resources of your country, not to exploit them for ourselves, but to restore the exchange of goods, stimulate agriculture and enable you to take your rightful place among the free nations of the world. Our one desire is to see Russia strong and free and then *retire* to watch the Russian people work out their own destinies." The declaration of the Government of the United States was similar in spirit to this, and the troops of the Allies, have, in conjunction with the Czecho-Slovaks and Russian forces which have welcomed the Allies aid, been putting forth efforts to rally the Russian people, so that a stable Government may be formed. The amount of material aid possible from the Allies is, of necessity, limited under the present conditions, but, there is reason to believe that the Government of the United States have made special efforts to meet the more urgent needs of the Russian people. The Allies have evidently in mind a further expedition which will pass through Germany, having the same object in view. President Wilson in his speech on the armistice terms expressed his confidence "that nations who have learned the discipline of freedom are now about to make a conquest of the world by sheer power of example and friendly helpfulness."

The problem before the Allies in their attempt to assist stricken Russia is certainly one of the most difficult they have to face at the present moment; for Bolshevik oppression shows no signs of abatement. For over three years Russia was one of the Allies, and her service during those years can never be forgotten. Had the leaders proved worthy of their high professions, there is little doubt that Russia would still have been a loyal supporter of the cause they first espoused with tremendous enthusiasm. The newly formed Constituent Assembly fully hoped to remain loyal to the Allies, but their overthrow—not a little due to the apathy of the Allies—by the Bolsheviks, with the resultant social anarchy, completely altered the aspect of affairs. Soon the Bolsheviks began to show their attitude to the Allies, so that within a very few months, they had not only signed a peace with the Germans, of a most disgraceful and disloyal type, but they had repudiated all the solemn treaties into which the Russian Government had entered with the Allies, and passed a decree annulling all the foreign loans. Even then they did not seem to think they had gone far enough, but, after giving their solemn pledge that the Czecho-Slovaks should return peacefully to their country, orders were given, at the instigation of the German Government, that they should all be disarmed. With such a Government as that of the Bolsheviks, it was, of course, impossible for the Allies to have any further dealings, and for several months there has existed between them a virtual state of war. We have thus a very peculiar situation at the present moment. The Central Powers, with Bulgaria and Turkey, have now entered into an armistice with the object of making peace, and war on all their respective fronts has ceased. But in Russia, the land of a former ally, we are still virtually at war. But it must be made emphatically clear that it is not with the Russian people, but with that section which has chosen to repudiate all its most solemn obligations, and has sought to rouse the people against the forces of the Allies in every quarter. So far as Bolshevikism is an internal domestic social movement, the Allies have no clear right to intervene, but when that section openly wages war against them, and overthrows the most elementary rights of foreign nations, then there can be only one course to be followed. But, in consonance with the purposes for which they waged the war against Germany, the Allies cannot be too anxious to see that the people of Russia are placed in such a position as freely to decide what type of Government they desire to have. Under the regime of the Bolsheviks, every vestige of freedom has gone, and for months there was every evidence that the whole edifice was crumbling to the ground, but in a marvellous way it still persists. No doubt, the fact that Bolshevism has captured Germany, will give new hope to the Russian Bolsheviks, but it is self-evident that the Allies cannot possibly have relations with them, until they are first assured that this is the Government demanded by the people of their free will, and that such a Government will recognise its obligations. The Bolsheviks have not merely proved themselves to be a destructive force, to which all the ideals and principles that we stand for are sheer anathema, but they have long since thrown to the winds all the principles which they themselves proclaimed so loudly. The whole regime is a "barefaced negation of Democracy, a defiance of the representative principle, a cynical refusal to trust the people." To-day only those who are utterly divorced from realities can seriously suggest that we should pin our faith to men with whom we have not a single principle in common, and in so doing should throw over all those in Russia whose ideals are identical with our own, and who have staked their whole existence in the common cause. Our primary duty, which must be carried out in the spirit of "friendly helpfulness," must be to help in the setting up of such conditions in that distracted country as will give the people as a whole a fair chance of deciding what shall be their domestic form of Government.

The second duty is hardly less important, and here there is not likely to be much difficulty. Russia is in the thraldom of a great famine; while on every hand there are terrible outbreaks of dreadful diseases. Whole districts are literally starving; ploughs are worn out, and cannot be replaced; industries are at a complete standstill; nor is it possible to get men or materials to work them; railway engines and rolling stock, are for the most part worthless, for it has been impossible to renew them. The promising industries, set up after many years of hard labour, have been utterly destroyed. Economically, Russia at the present time, is in an appalling condition. It is almost impossible for us to imagine the chaos into which the country has fallen. The people need bread, they need occupation, they need all the things that only the Western Powers are able to give them. The most crying need of Russia is not social or political, but economic. The peasents have got the land they wanted, but they cannot till it; the workmen the mills they longed for, but no one will work in them and they stand idle. The Bolsheviks themselves are as great sufferers as those who have been robbed of their all, and it is certain that whatever Power brought economic assistance to the Russia now, would be welcomed by every class. The United States alone has been in a position to give any real adequate assistance to the Russian people, but now that the other Allies are free from the vast burdens laid on them by providing for the conduct of the war, it will be possible to do much more to assist them. The claims of the Russians will take precedence over those of the Germans, for we cannot overlook the fact that all their sufferings have come from the Germans. Everything must be done to give Russia a stable Government; then to organise her food supplies, to save the starving thousands of the great cities; then to give her what aid is possible in machinery, farming implements, and the like. A contented, well-governed Russia will fill the cup of joy of the Allies, who cannot forget her past services.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.—XII.*

We have now practically examined the whole Report, but there remains the most important question of financing of industries. Every industrial enterprise in the country has more or less been determined by the facilities which existed for obtaining its working capital. The Commissioners admit that "the existing banking system is too inelastic, and is insufficient to meet the needs of the country; and that in respect of industries, development is greatly retarded because the Banks refuse to advance money for lengthy periods on the security of the holdings and plant". This system tells heavily on the enterprise of the middle class industrialists. "Indians suffer in special degree from this deficiency". What a sad comment! The Commissioners find a remedy in the inclusion of Indians on the Boards of the Presidency Banks. This is another instance of the injustice done to the Indians. It was not to be expected that the European element, which found undue favour everywhere in India, would let Indians into its preserve to the prejudice of its own interests. We accept, therefore, with pleasure the recommendation of the Commission which seeks to right an ancient wrong. Though the recognition of the right of the Indian commercial communities is belated, it should be carried into effect immediately. The great demand from the public for financial aid has thus to be traced to the defective banking system. What is required is an active Government policy for the financing of industrial undertakings from Government funds. Help from the Government will also attract investors, chiefly because of the indirect assurance that will thus be given in regard to the soundness of the undertaking.

The agency through which Government could give the help should be the Industrial Banks of the country. There is at present only the Tata Industrial Bank. This institution still seems to be groping in the dark for guidance. It has as yet no set policy or organisation for its development. The management is principally in the hands of Europeans—as usual with the Tatas—and the Board is not Board of businessmen and the feeling is still abroad that it is a sort of close preserve for the financing of all sorts of ventures of the Tatas only. If this institution is to advance the cause of the country, its European management and its directorate must be radically changed. It is doing only ordinary banking at present, but that is not its function. It is argued that before it begins to accommodate new industrial activities and fulfills its objects, it is necessary to consolidate its position by ordinary banking. We admit that this is advisable, to a certain extent, but, looking to the exceptional times through which the country is passing, any delay in giving help to industries would put the country at a serious disadvantage. A committee of experts should be appointed immediately to examine those schemes for new industries in regard to which considerable spade work has already been done during the years of waiting while the war was going on. Since the Commission recommends the Government to assist such Industrial Banks by advances, we do not see why this Bank should not take advantage of this recommendation. We are in full agreement with the other suggestions of the commissioners regarding the granting of financial aid to industries. What we would all the same like to see most at this moment is the confidence of the public in this new institution. They must feel that their honest and commercially sound propositions will meet with frank and unprejudicial consideration from the Government and the Industrial Bank.

In this connection we deem it necessary to lay the utmost stress on the recommendation of the Commissioners that "where industrial undertakings receive Government aid, *e.g.*, by way of guaranice or subscription to share capital, this capital should be raised in rupees". This suggestion should be further modified. If the Government even undertake to purchase or place orders for the products beforehand by way of encouragement, or help in the acquisition of land and other rights, the capital should be in rupees. The Commissioners' suggestion, while it affords Indian investors a good opportunity of taking interest in industrial undertakings, does not help much. There is no proposal that the share capital should not be transferred to foreigners, in India or abroad. If the shares are transferable to them, they would, if they find the working of Indian companies inimical to their interests, try to control it in their own interests by getting a larger proportion of the shares. Against this there should be a sufficient safeguard if this rupee subscription is to be effectual in the interests of Indians only. We would also strongly recommend the creation of an association or body of investing public to safeguard the interests of the investors. The Boards of Directors of Indian companies have, in not a few cases, proved incapable of exercising adequate control over the working of the companies of which they are directors. Many of them have merely looked to their own selfish ends. The suggestion was recently made in England that a certain proportion of the share capital of the companies should be reserved for the labouring classes, the object being that democracy, as a whole, should have a voice in the industries of the country. Similar rights and control over indigenous industries must exist in India. Over three-fourths of the directors must be Indians, even when the agents are Europeans. These directors must be selected by the shareholders without a ticket from the agents. This will remove the undue influence exercised by the agents over the directors, who gradually become mere creatures of the more powerful agents. It will only then be possible to create really national industries worked in the highest interests of the country and its people. It is the *control* of industries that is the chief potent factor in the nationalising of industries. Political rights without fiscal autonomy are useless. So would be the mere raising of capital in India without effectual control of the industries. It will be the creation, with India's own money, of a new type of economic slavery. If the country is financially and industrially at the mercy of foreigners, no system of political freedom will be of any value to its people. It is this important change that Indians are asking for and they should see that they get it along with other political and industrial reform.

*Previous Articles appeared on November 7, 18, 23, 29 and December 6, 11, 14, 19, 24, 31, and January 6.

MADRAS PASSAGE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Re the Control of Passage to Europe it is notified that the Madras Provincial Control Committee will be constituted as follows:—The Hon. Sir William Ayling (Chairman-temporary), Brigadier-General R. G. Burton, Major A. C. Ingram, I.M.S. the Hon. Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham I.C.S., Rev. E. M. Macphail, Mr. T. M. Ross of Messrs. Best and Co. Mr. Hilton Brown I.C.S. will be Secretary to the Committee.

Notes of the Day.

National Greed.

While valiant proposals for the disposition of the defeated nations are the order of the day, it is interesting to note that it is Jingoism which is exercising the minds of some politicians. Speaking in mail week, Sir Frederick Smith observed:—

"I will tell you perfectly plainly, and with responsibility as a member of the Government, that if we are returned to power, that not one yard of the former colonies shall go back to the Germans. (Cheers.) Why, for instance, should we give up Mesopotamia? That is so rich a country that it might almost pay for the war."

Why indeed! No one doubts that Mesopotamia is a country of great possibilities, but it is the wealth of the country that has captured the imagination of Sir Frederick Smith in considering its disposal. The occupation of foreign territory cannot be justified on the mere right of conquest in these days, but the flamboyant Jingoism of Sir Frederick Smith was intended as an appeal to the greed of wealth which all flesh is heir to.

Future of Conquered Lands.

The future of conquered lands must, we think, be governed by Clause 5 of President Wilson's famous Memorandum, which has been accepted by all belligerents, of course, with reservation concerning the "freedom of the seas." It stipulates "free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all Colonial claims based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions, the sovereignty and interests of the population" should be respected. But Sir Frederick Smith in his electioneering address—or, to use a phrase of Mr. Asquith, his "coalitioneering" address—appeals to the base instinct of covetous exploitation. Greed and gross materialism are the greatest dangers that stand in the way of the realisation of a permanent peace.

New British Ministry.

It is difficult to decide off-hand whether Mr. Lloyd George has hooked the Unionists or the Unionists, the Premier. Already the Unionists are beginning to hint that the Prime Minister cannot choose his ministers unrestricted. Though the Unionists are good enough not to claim representation in the Ministry in exact proportion to the members they have in Parliament, they have taken it for granted rightly—as a price for their support—that a large proportion of the Ministry will be Unionist. What has the prisoner in the camp of the Unionists to say to it? The Premier speaking at Criccieth said that the election had given a great opportunity to the democracy to change the face of the country. He also said that he would go back to the people for another mandate if Government did not fulfil their pledges. We do not think that he will be able to do much in a Parliament which is distinctly Tory. If he is true to his word, he may have to come back to the people for another verdict, probably much sooner than he expects.

"The Daily Stunt."

"Truth" in its Christmas number has brought out a splendid edition of the "Daily Mail." A production by way of caricature, its comic impression is enhanced by the fact that it looks like a facsimile print issued from the office of the "Daily Mail" itself. It is called the "Daily Stunt" with the broad headline, "The paper that won the war: The paper that will win the election." Even the advertisements are in exact imitation of the "Daily Mail," while the last page of illustrations are full of rollicking pictures celebrating the achievements of Lord Northcliffe's favourites. On the first page appears a grotesque image of Lord Northcliffe shouting for the purchasers of the "Daily Stunt," the "World's finest investment by Earl Bottomcliffe of Billingsbrook." Arresting headlines speak of "Billingsgate Revelations, All about the Black Book." The leaders are in faultless "Daily Mail" style redolent with vainglory and cocksureness. On the whole, the edition is a first class satire, full of originality and wit, and, as a novelty in parody, worthy of imitation.

No Indian Need Apply.

A correspondent writes: "The Registrar of a certain Government Department is about to give up his lucrative position for a still more profitable job. The post is one to which an Indian can do justice as well as any other. But I learn that the authorities are not anxious to have an Indian and they have cabled to England for a candidate. The reply was quite naturally that no suitable officer was available and that India should be able to find one. A fresh telegram has been sent to England suggesting that a suitable officer for the post cannot be found throughout the length and breadth of India and that one must be imported from England" We would ask Government to make no further experiments in imports from England or Germany, but straightaway to invite applications, without previously promising the post to anyone, and select a person absolutely on his merits and irrespective of his connections.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN ARMY.

THREATENED WITH COURT-MARTIAL.

DENIKEN'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

In an order issued at Ekaterinodar, Deniken says:—"To the shame and disgrace of all Russian officers many of them of even high rank are serving in the Red Army. I declare that no motives can excuse their action. In our moral combat with Bolshevism we have no need of provocation. The curse of the people and a severe and merciless Russian court-martial will be the lot of of all who do not promptly leave the ranks of the Red Army."

Among the former Russian officers serving in the Bolshevik Army are General Ratevitch, ex-Commander of the Tenth Army General Bonch Brovivitch, formally Chief of Staff on the Russian northern front and General Raous Zenkoritch, Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army.

Several officers of the former Russian Army taken prisoners by Deniken pleaded that they were really helping him by misleading the Bolsheviks and by doing propaganda work. The real reason for their action is probably that the officers having been left destitute were tempted by money to throw in their lot with the Bolsheviks.

ARTISTIC TREASURES IN GERMAN PALACES.

OPPOSITION AGAINST SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states: Opposition is rife to the sale of artistic treasures in the Imperial palaces of Berlin and Potsdam as the sale would be contrary to armistice condition[illegible]

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 7.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards to officers and ex-officers of the Indian army:—For services in war:—

C. M. G.:—Lieut.-Colonels R. G. Munn, E. S. Wake and Major R. S. Steel;

O. B. E.:—(Commander) Lieut.-Col. C. R. Bond; (Officers):—Colonels J. W. Cowley, A. W. Newbold, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Dowing, Major John Kendall, Captain [illegible] Simson.

[illegible]d General:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. [illegible]owans.

D. S. O.:—For services in North Russia:—Major F. G. Marsh.

WOMAN FRANCHISE IN BURMA.

RANGOON LADIES' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

A largely attended meeting of Indian ladies held on Saturday passed a resolution emphasising the necessity of placing women on an equality with men in all matters arising out of the constitutional reforms scheme. Most of those present were Indian ladies. Very few Burmese attended, as they already possess the municipal franchise when qualified.

AN X-RAYS PERFORMANCE.

STOLEN GOLD CHAIN DISCOVERED IN STOMACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Hastings police have by the use of the X-rays succeeded in recovering a stolen piece of jewellery at Calcutta. On Saturday a young Mahomedan was arrested for theft of a thin gold chain about twelve inches in length. He was seen, it is said, to wrench the property off the neck of an infant who was in the arms of its father. On being arrested the stolen chain was not found in his possession and it was presumed that he had thrown it away. He was, however, made over to Inspector Shillong of the Hastings police for enquiry. The Inspector, who has had previous medical experience, came to the conclusion that the accused had swallowed the chain and had him examined under the X-rays when, true to expectations, the missing article was detected. A petty surgical operation followed and the stolen article was brought to light. The accused is being sent up for trial.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

PROPOSED SESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES' OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states: Swiss reports indicate that the authorities at Lausanne are not anxious that Mr. Henderson's international socialist congress announced for January 13th should take place at Lausanne. If the Federal authorities do not act the local magistrates will prevent the meetings.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

POLISH AND OTHER DELEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states: Among the Delegates to the Peace Conference who have arrived in Paris is the Polish deputation sent by General Pilsudski.

A combined Serbian-Croatian-Slovene delegation has also arrived in Paris headed by Pachitch, Serbian Premier, with whom are Ribar (Slovene representative) and Pavichitch (Croat).

Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czecho-Slovak republic, is already in Paris and Kramarez is about to leave Prague.

POPE NOT TO TAKE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd 10-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states: The French press states President Wilson's call on the Pope was made in agreement with the French, English, and Italian Premiers. The Pope will not take part in the Peace Conference.

FIRST SEA LORD.

NO CHANGE IN OFFICE IMPENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

It is officially stated that no change is impending in the office of the First Sea Lord.

Admiral Womyss and Rear-Admiral Hope are proceeding to Paris as principal naval representatives at the Peace Conference.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

The Burma Employment and Labour Bureau has considered the prayers relating to the settlement of civil life of officers and other ranks serving in India, and has replied expressing its willingness to carry out the function suggested by the Central Board. Assistance will be required namely, the services of a government servant as secretary also a joint non-official secretary to advise the applicants regarding the condition of service in the private employ and interview the applicants, a scheme of priority of release from service of officers, and men for whom employment may be found. As the Burma committee considers the whole success of the army resettlement scheme depends on such early release.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

The western disturbance has given some light snow in Kashmir, few light falls of rain in United Provinces, Central Provinces and has nearly disappeared. There has been local rain in south of Madras and of Mysore. Calicut reports one inch, Kodaikanal three quarters, Ootacamund half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in south of peninsula.

Forecast of weather for January and February, 1919:—The indication suggests that the total rainfall of north-west India in January and February and the snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be roughly normal.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Parel Laboratory on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the Hon. Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Curtis at dinner on Tuesday.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay will return to Calcutta on the 20th and will preside at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the following day. There will be garden party at Government House on the 22nd.

Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson arrived at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, as guests of Lord Ronaldshay.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner of Assam will arrive at Government House, Calcutta, on the 11th and the same night Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Beatson Bell will proceed to Delhi to attend the Conference of heads of Provincial Governments.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN CHINA.

A DARING ATTEMPT.

INCREASING CULTIVATION OF DRUG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 7.

The "Times" learns from Shanghai that Indian opium to the value of 16,000 dollars has been seized on board a Chinese customs revenue cruiser, on which Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, was returning to Shanghai from a visit of inspection to the southern ports. The Chinese crew clearly imagined that any ship in which the Inspector-General was travelling would be safe from troublesome investigation.

The value of the opium indicates that the crew were merely agents of a bigger organisation. Indeed, the extent to which opium smuggling is now practised is scandalous. In nearly every ship from South China and Vladivostock some opium is found, occasionally running to enormous figures.

EXTENSIVELY CULTIVATED IN KOREA.

Opium is extensively cultivated in Korea, while the recently established factories in Formosa are doing big business in exporting morphia to China, principally through the Japanese post-office, which the customs are unable to touch.

Meanwhile cultivation in China is increasing by leaps and bounds in most provinces. In Kweichow the Provincial Assembly has unblushingly thrown off the mask and officially permits cultivation in order to prevent the drain of silver into Yunan for opium imported from that province

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SINGAPORE.

CAUSEWAY ACROSS STRAITS OF JOHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 7.

SINGAPORE.—The Legislative Council has given its assent to the resolution that a causeway should be constructed across the old straits of Johore thus blocking up an important arm of the sea. The causeway is believed to be necessary for the development of new Singapore. It is stated that the Admiralty does not object to the schem but that the commercial authorities have not been consulted.

(Continued from Column 4.)

12; 30th Mule Corps, 12; R. I. M., 10; Ordnance, 10; 9th Mule Corps, 9; 87th Punjabis, 9; No. 9 Supply Depot, 9; Supply and Transport Corps, 8; Burma Military Police, 8; 15th Mule Corps, 8; No. 2 Supply Depot, 7; Jaipur Transport Corps, 7; 5th Coy. Sappers and Miners, 7; 16th Cavalry, 6; 6th Divl. Headquarters, 6; 17th Headquarter Brigade, 6; 31st Mule Corps, 6; 82nd Battery R. F. A., 6; 116th Mahratta Light Infantry, 6; 2nd Norfolks, 6; 9th Indian General Hospital, 5; 63rd Battery R. F. A., 5; 6th Army Bearer Corps, 5; Bearers, 4; 112th Infantry, 4; 26th Cavalry, 4; 86th Infantry, 4; 16th Rajputs, 4; 86th Battery R. F. A. 4; 18th Headquarter Brigade, 4; 18th Brigade S. and T., 4; 17th Brigade S. and T., 4; 117th Mahratta Light Infantry, 3; 32nd Lancers, 3; 4th Hants, 3; 108th Infantry, 3; 122nd Infantry, 3; 28th Mule Corps, 3; 84th Punjabis, 3; 82nd Punjabis, 3; 59th Rifles, 3; 75th Infantry, 3; Persian Coolies, 3; 76th Battery R. F. A., 3; Voluntary Battery R. F. A., 3; No. 6 Supply Depot, 3; 6 Headquarters Brigadiers, 3; 2/3rd Gurkhas, 3; Sig. Co. Army Bearer Corps, 2; 39th Mule Corps, 2; 2nd Mule Corps, 2; 10th Mule Corps, 2; 36th Mule Cadre, 2; 125th Rifles, 2; 7th Infantry, 2; 8th Army Bearer Corps, 2; Alwar Infantry, 2; No. 3 Survey Section, 2; Bombay Military Police, 2; 57th (?) Indian General Hospital, 2; 2/1st Gurkhas, 2; 1/1st Gurkhas, 2; 6th Vetinary Hospital, 2; Royal Air Force, 6th Divisional Supply Column, 2; 113th Infantry, 1; 103rd Infantry, 1; 95th Infantry, 1; 93rd Infantry, 1; 1st Hyderabad Lancers, 1; 2nd Dorsets, 1; 31st Divl. Sig. Co., 1; 9th Advance Depot, 1; 3rd Ammunition Column, 1; 9th Infantry, 1; 1st Field Ambulance, 1; 4th Field Ambulance, 1; 57th Indian General Hospital, 1; 7th Indian General Hospital, 1; 3rd Indian General Hospital, 1; 26th Indian General Hospital, 1; 4th British General Hospital, 1; 22nd Mule Cadre, 1; 29th Mule Corps, 1; 25th Mule Corps, 1; R. A. M. C., 1; 11th Lancers, 1; 89th (Punjabis, 1; 17th Punjabis, 1; 73rd Infantry, 1; 88th Infantry, 1; 64th Pioneers, 1, Royal West Kents, 1; 120th Infantry, 1; 20th Horse, 1; 9th Battery R. F. A., 1; 77th Battery R. F. A., 1; 74th Battery R. F. A., 1; 79th Battery R. F. A., 1; 72nd Battery R. F. A., 1; 81st Battery R. F. A., 1; 9th Army Bearer Corps, 1; A. H. Corps, 1; 30th Supply Depot, 1; 58th Sikhs, 1; No. 2 Survey Section, 1; 34th Cavalry, 1; 16th Brigade S. A. T., 1; 6th Unit Depot, 1, 3rd Brigade General Headquarters, 1; 3rd British General Hospital, 1; 89th British Infantry, 1; 8th Rajputs, 1; Mechanical Transport Corps, 1; 9th Vetinary Hospital, 1; 123rd Rifles, 1.

PUNJABI HAVALDAR SHOT DEAD.

A RANGOON TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

A Havildar of the 91st Punjabis' Depot on Sunday morning was shot dead by a Lance Naik of the regiment, who had been reported by him to his superiors. Subsequently the Lance Naik left the room where he had shot the Havildar and went on the parade ground with his rifle loaded. The Subadar Major formed a cordon round the lines and sent for Colonel Murray, who on arrival went with the Subadar Major towards the murderer unarmed. He held them up at first, but on Colonel Murray proceeding closer and talking to him he eventually handed over his rifle to the Colonel and was placed under arrest.

RETURN OF KUT HEROES.

ANOTHER BATCH ARRIVES TO-DAY.

The A. T. Ellora having on board 1 Indian Officer and 58 Indian Ranks repatriated "Kut" prisoners of war will arrive in harbour this morning and will be berthed in the Alexandra Docks in the afternoon.

The Reception will take place at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The following are the units of the Indian Ranks due to arrive to-day:—

66th Punjabis, 4; 76th Punjabis, 4; 37th Mule Cadre, 3; 1/7th Gurkhas, 3; 99th Infantry, 3; 67th Punjabis, 3; 24th Rifles, 3; Jaipur Transport Corps; 2; 25th Mule Corps, 2; No. 3 Coy. 1st Sappers and Miners, 2; 7th Lancers. 2; 112th Infantry, 2; 7th Rajputs, 2; 16th Rajputs, 1; 58th Rifles, 1; 82nd Punjabis, 1; 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1; 104th Rifles, 1; 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1; 23rd Cavalry, 1; 84th Divl. Sig. Co. S. & M., 1; 12th Mule Corps, 1; 7th Lancers, 1; 14th Mule Corps, 1; 21st Mule Cadre, 1; 22nd Mule Cadre, 1; 23rd Mule Cadre, 1; 24th Mule Cadre, 1; 28th Mule Corps, 1; Grass Mules, 1; 17th Brigade Headquarters, 1; Bengal Ambulance Corps, 1; 5th R. F. A., 1; S. and T. Corp, India, 1; Total 58.

BATCH ARRIVING ON FRIDAY.

The P. S. S. Ferdinand having on board 25 Indian Officers, [illegible] Ranks and 1 British Ranks, repatriated prisoners of war, will arrive in Harbour on Friday evening and will be berthed in Alexandra Dock on Saturday morning.

The Reception will take place at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Docks at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

T. E. the Governor and Lady Lloyd will be present and Lieutenant General Sir Charles Anderson, K. C. B., will represent H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The following are arriving on Friday:—

BRITISH RANK.

H. McFarlane, Private, 2nd Dorsets.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

Sakaram Pilby, Jemadar, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Ram Chana Rao, Jemadar, 105th Mahratta L. I.

Gabdeo, Jemadar, 99th Infantry.

Unar Singh, Subedar, 119th Infantry.

Sher Khan, Subedar, 67th Punjabis.

Sheik Bad Sahib, Jemadar, 110th Mahratta L. I.

Waljullah, Jemadar, 48th Pioneers.

Karim Dad, Subedar, 104th Rifles.

Sheik Mohd., Jemadar, 103rd Mahratta L. I.

Sheik Abdul, Jemadar, 117th Mahratta L. I.

Rahman Dani Beg, Jemadar, 117th Mahratta L. I.

Bost Mohd., Jemadar, 7th Lancers.

Bhaal Khan, Jemadar, 119th Infantry.

Ashgar Ali Khan, Jemadar, 32nd Lancers.

INDIAN WARRANT OFFICERS.

Malana Shirappa, Agent, 18th Brigade S. and T.

Kharsitje Hormusje, Agent, 17th Brigade S. and T.

Shiam Singh Thapa, Clerk, 9th Indian General Hospital.

Ram Lal, Storekeeper, 106th Field Ambulance.

Raj Bahadur, Clerk, 6th Divisional Headquarters.

Bhagivat Singh, Clerk, Bhairatpur T. Corps.

Abdul Kayoom, S. A. S., 57th Indian Stationery Hotel.

Sheik Mahamed, S. A. S., 2nd Field Ambulance.

Abdul Sattar, S. A. S., 4th Field Ambulance.

Shyara, Storekeeper, 2nd Field Ambulance.

Sheros Bin Sheroen, Interpreter, R. N., Field Ambulance.

INDIAN RANKS.

2/7th Gurkhas, 139, 104th Rifles, 101; 3rd Coy. 1st Sappers and Miners, 94; 48th Pioneers, 67; 120th Infantry, 56; 7th Rajputs, 54; 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 51; 13th Mule Corps, 50; 119th Infantry, 44; 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 42; No. 2 Field Ambulance, 40; 67th Punjabis, 33; 23rd Cavalry, 27; 123rd Infantry, 27; 7th Lancers, 26; 27th Mule Corps, 26; 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, 25; 26th Mule Corps, 25; 99th Infantry, 24; 21st Mule Cadre, 22; 6th Ammunition Column, 21; 37th Mule Cadre, 19; 4th Field Ambulance, 18; 104th Battery R. F. A., 16; 18th Brigade Supply Depot, 15; 18th Coy. Sappers and Miners, 15; 34th Divl. Sig. Coy., 14; 17th Brigade Supply Depot, 14; 16th Brigade Supply Depot, 13; 11th Ammunition Column,

(Continued in Column 3.)

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

QUESTION OF PREVALENCE OF KURBANI.

ALLEGED INCORRECT ENTRIES BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHARANPUR, Jan. 6.

On the Special Tribunal reassembling, today, Sub-Inspector Derbarsingh was further cross-examined by defence council. Mr. Shivasnairker Singh, Barrister of Aligarh, put certain questions in the interests of Sub-Inspector Sheodhar Singh, the accused. He was next cross-examined by Mr. Roshanlal, Barrister of Lahore. The witness stated that he was a Sigh and he was a resident of Gujranwala. The Sikhs did not consider it a sin to kill the cows. The witness personally did not approve of killing the cows. He knew a little about the religion of the Arya Samajists. He could not say whether the Arya Samajists cared for the cow or the blowing of sankhs. He did not know that there was a section of the Sikhs known as Takht Khalsa. The witness mentioned the names of Kankhal leaders to Mr. Bellairs and he gave the names of other persons whom he identified some of the accused in Saharanpur District Jail. There were many sadhus at Katarpur on the 18th September. He did not go to any Akharas to find out whether any sadhus had been killed. Eight or nine Mahomedans, who did not belong to Katarpur, were killed, one of them being Shafi of Jwalapur. He could not say whether Shafi was a bad character.

The witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Chatterji, Barrister of Saharanpur. The witness stated that he did not recognise any Mahomedans whom he saw assaulted. Babu Harimohan Rai, Vakil of Allahabad, next asked the witness whether he had any opportunity of refreshing his memory about his statement to Mr. Bellairs since day before yesterday. The witness replied he had none. His statement about having given no names to Mr. Bellairs referred to the men whom he had identified in the jail. Mr. Spiers, Vakil of Moradabad, next took the witness in hand. The witness did not identify any body before Mr. Hallowes, Joint Magistrate, Roorkee, on the 27th October. The witness was present but he was not asked to identify anybody. Masiullah was ill but the Circle Inspector was there and he identified some persons. He was not sure whether Sub-Inspector Mallick was there. The witness was then asked certain questions regarding the identification and arrest of certain accused persons. Mr. Satyachandra Mukerjee stated that he had no questions to ask to this wit[illegible]

The witness was next re-examined by Mr. William Wallach. He stated that the canal was four miles from Katarpur and the Ganges was one mile from that village. The witness gave certain details about certain accused persons prior to the arrival of Tahsildar on 17th. There was no arrival of guard at Katarpur.

Mr. Eardley Norton formally applied that defence might get a copy of the statement of Darbar Singh recorded by Mr. Bellairs.

Mr. Justice Tendhall after some discussion held that there was no special reason why a copy of that statement should be given. Mr. Alston observed that there was no specific reference to the year 1857 in that statement. The witness had not stated therein everything that he had stated in the Court, but that was hardly to be expected.

Mr. Gungaprasad, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, was next tendered for cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Alston he said that he had stated before Mr. Bellairs on 19th September that Kalyansingh, Municipal Secretary, had told him that some men went round Kankhal, exciting the Hindus saying one thousand Mahomedans would be going to Katarpur on the 18th. Kalyansingh spoke to him on the morning of the 19th and the witness made his statement at noon of 19th to the Superintendent of Police. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. NORTON.

After lunch Babu Gungaprasad was cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton. The witness said that the Circle Inspector had looked into his confidential register and Katarpur did not figure in the list of villages where Kurbani usually took place. Before his visit to Saharanpur his impression was that no Kurbani had been established at Katarpur. When he saw the District Magistrate on the 12th September that officer showed him certain reports which came from Jwalapur thana which convinced the witness that cow sacrifice had been established at least from 1914. Mr. Alston observed that he remembered that something happened about that time which made the Government call in for lists of places where cow sacrifices were ordinarily performed.

Mr. Satyachandra Mukerjee informed his Lordship it was the Ajadhiya riots which took place on 20th November, 1912, and which terminated with Mr. Lindsays judgment in July 1913.

The witness had looked at the record of the case about the establishment of a slaughter house at Katarpur in 1907. He had noticed the report of the then Tahsildar of Roorkee which was on record and he had read the judgment which said that the Hindus denied that cow slaughter had ever taken place at Katarpur. The witness knew the distinction between cow slaughter and cow sacrifice.

Mr. Norton here submitted that there could not be any sacrifice without slaughter.

The witness, continuing, said that he could not point to any admission by the Hindus of Katarpur that cow slaughter for any purpose ever took place there. The Hindus said that the Police had made entries in recent years which were not correct. The Magistrate told them that he had been shown the entries by the District Magistrate and the Superintendent and that if they fought the matter they would not succeed. The Circle Inspector told the witness that trouble was due to the fact that Darbarsingh had gone to Katarpur and told the Hindus that sacrifice would be performed. Sub-Inspector Masiullah told the witness that no police should go to Katarpur. The witness believed on 13th September that the arrangement entered into that day was satisfactory. The witness did not see Masiullah or the Circle Inspector between 16th and 18th September, 1918. The witness saw Masiullah next on 23rd September, 1918, at Mayapur inspection bungalow where Mr. Gaud and Mr. Bellairs were putting up. Masiullah did not at any time tell the witness as to why he had sent a telegram to the Circle Inspector asking him to come immediately, nor did the Circle Inspector, nor did witness ask either of them. Masiullah told the witness at Katarpur that he had sent a telegram to the Superintendent of Police asking for an armed guard. Masiullah had told him that he had gone to the Secretary's house at Mayapur and overheard a conversation about going to Katarpur and that he considered this information very important. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

63 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

There were 63 deaths and 82 fresh attacks from Cholera on Monday. The total mortality stood at 226 as compared with 224 on the previous day and 137 on the corresponding day of 1918.

1902 DEATHS DURING LAST WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending January 4, was 1,902 and the death-rate 100.07. Deducting 100 deaths among recent arrivals from the Mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,802, giving the death-rate of 95.73.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were mortality 913 and the death-rate 48.47; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 634 and the death-rate 33.65.

Cholera registered 800 attacks (including 7 imported cases) and 748 deaths.

Smallpox registered 8 attacks and 4 deaths.

Plague registered 3 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 453 and compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1918 which was 444 and the average of the week during 1914-18 namely 436.

CHOLERA AND SALE OF FISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish this in your well-advertised papers. Its really advisable to follow the Health Officer's rules for the prevention of Cholera, but would the Health Officer ask any of the Municipal Inspectors to pay a visit to the fish bazaars and see that rotten fish ought not to be put up for sale, as the poor people take advantage of buying it cheap and risk their lives. This is seen specially towards early mornings and late in the evening. For the benefit of the poor people I have visited the Cheera Bazar and Null Bazar and am sorry to state its shameful during the epedemic for rotten fish to be at all admitted in for sale.—Yours, etc.

E. FERNS.

Grants Building, Jan. 6.

ELEPHANTS RUSH IN CHITTAGONG.

BUILDINGS AND CROPS DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Great havoc to buildings and crops is reported as having been wrought in Sungoo area of Chittagong District by a herd of some one hundred wild elephants which have come out of hills into plains apparently as a result of Khedda operations [illegible] carried on in the neighbourhood. For days [illegible] the animals have had the whole country side [illegible] mercy, going wherever they liked pulling [illegible] trampling them down and devouring the rice crop wholesale, besides making a clean sweep of sheds in the bazaar.

HOTEL EMPLOYEE COURTMARTIALLED IN DUBLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer" special cable:—

London January 2. A hotel employee of Baltinglass County Wicklow was courtmartialled in Dublin yesterday, charged with possessing a document of possible use to the enemy. In the document which was seized last October, it was detailed how on the receipt of orders to strike the battalion headquarters should be established at Baltinglass, the police barracks, railways and post offices should be captured there and elsewhere, how communication should be maintained with the brigade headquarters. Military law should be enforced by volunteers, persons of hostile intention should be arrested and dealt with, motor lorries and cycles commandeered, the male section of the populace set to, whatever work was necessary, food committees formed to ration, the civil population, ammunition was to be kept at the headquarters and supplied to the companies that should first need it. The directions followed for the destruction of places seized, when orders to abandon them were given, also of railway rolling stock, permanent way, food stores and bridges, specially mentioned. It was directed that trenches should be dug every half mile on the main roads with the barricades at intervals. The prisoner refused to plead on the ground that the court represented the enemy in occupation. The Court's decision will be promulgated later.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

Through Mr. Mowjee Govindjee	19
From 'Muslim Sympathisers"	667
Y. G. K.	1
Narain S.	1

CORRECTION.

We regret two errors have crept in the list of subscriptions published in our issue of the 3rd instant. The amount subscribed by Mr. G. S. Kalyanpur should be Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 5 and that by Mr. K. Vithal Rao should be Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 2 as stated.

IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The attention of our readers may be drawn to the advertisement, appearing elsewhere, announcing that the students of the Elphinstone College will stage "Hamlet" in Marathi, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Grant Road, on Friday the 10th instant at 9 p.m., (S. T.) As the object of the Elphinstonians is a laudable one, it is to be hoped that the performance will be widely patronised by the public.

HELP TO THE FAMINE STRICKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Oblige me by sparing a little space for the following article in the redresser of grievances and well-esteemed paper.

At the outset I shall begin asking a question. How is it that such a famine does not prevail in England, America and such other places. If the readers were to scrutinize this question, they will at once find out a clue to it. The first main reason is that from the material of India was exported to Europe to supply the Allied Forces; of course this was the duty fulfilled by India, but is India to get any share in the ensuing Peace Conference as a compensation? Alas! no representative elected by the general body of India!

The second reason of the famine is the insufficiency of water. Of course, no one (human being) has power to bring down rain, but one thing is certain that some small canals ought to have been opened to irrigate land as are to be found in America. Many poor persons during last 10 days have come down to Bombay as beggars and as I do not encourage begging. I asked them of the situation. The only common answer I received was, "Shet kom deahado to heme rahai", that is, "Sir, show us some work so that we may get food." Now it is high time for the authorities to open public work-houses, where such famine-stricken people may be employed and enabled to support themselves.—Yours, etc.,

A RURAL.

Vile Parle, Jan. 6.

A DANGER AHEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recommendation of the Indian Industrial Commission that the portfolio of industry should be assigned to a separate member, involves the augmentation of seats in the Viceroy's Executive Council and there will be seven members instead of six as at present. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report enhances the Indian element in the Viceroy's Executive Council by assigning one more seat in Indians, i.e., the percentage would be 7: 2. The special session of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League as well as the Conference of the All-India Moderate party, did not acquiesce in the arrangement proposed by the M.-C. Report and insisted upon the admission of two more Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council instead of one as adumbrated in the M.-C. Report. Now taking for granted that the British Democracy accedes to this demand in view of the consensus of opinion in India then the Indian element would be 7: 3. Leaders of Indian opinion have demanded in their writings to the press and elsewhere that the Viceroy's Executive Council should be divided equally between Europeans and Indians so that the Indian members can counteract the evil tendencies of their European colleagues of flouting Indian sentiment and the interest of their Motherland would be safeguarded. In future the Viceroy's Executive Council may consist of eight members, the Commander-in-Chief who is in charge of military portfolio, not being included in the Executive Council though he has the right to speak on behalf of Government in matters relating to his own portfolio. If the demands made by responsible Indian opinion, are ignored and the proposal of the Indian National Commission is carried into effect, it would lead to the preponderation of European element in the Viceroy's Executive Council and naturally India's interest would go to the wall. As I have pointed above Indian element would be 7:2 and we would practically remain where we were before the Montagu-Chelmsford Report had seen the light of the day. We must therefore realize the danger that lies before us and insist upon the appointment of one more Indian to Viceroy's Executive Council so that Indian element would be on a par with that of European. We must guard against this sort of bureaucratic manoeuvres and if the proposals of the Indian Industrial Commission relating to the appointment of a separate Industry member are given effect to we must in unequivocal terms reiterate our demand for the admission of one more Indian to the Executive Council. I have written this by way of suggestion and I hope all leading politicians of the day will make it a principal plank in their platform to get this suggestion incorporated in the final statute that will shortly come before Parliament.

I would not have trespassed upon your valuable time had it not been for the serious aspect of the situation which demands attention at the hands of the Intelligentsia of the country.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. S.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

DEAD MEN'S FLIGHT

Among the exhibits of war trophies captured by Australians and on view at Australia House, Strand, W.C., is an Albatros scouting aeroplane, attached to which is an interesting history.

One of the Australian machines which took part in a fight during which this specimen was brought down failed to return to its aerodrome, and the following night was found in a field 50 miles from the scene of the fight. The pilot and observer were dead, and it was proved that they had been killed instantly by one bullet and that the machine had continued to fly in wide circles until the engine stopped for want of fuel. The aeroplane then glided to earth and landed without entirely wrecking itself.—"The Daily Mail."

ELECTIONEERING METHODS.

MR. ASQUITH'S PENETRATING ANALYSIS.

"RUNNING IN BLINKERS."

On Nov. 28, Mr. Asquith addressed a crowded meeting in the Huddersfield Town Hall in support of Alderman E. Woodhead, the Liberal candidate. He once more stated that upon many grounds, not party grounds he entirely deprecated the election. The problems of peace, he said, would be at least as serious, and perhaps in the earlier stages as intractable, as were the problems of war. He could have wished that during these fateful weeks we had been facing the supreme and most difficult task with undivided interest and undistracted energies, and with a united front; but it had been otherwise ordered, and he declared. "I think it is profound blunder." (Cheers.) Why, he asked, was Mr. Woodhead being opposed by a fellow Liberal? Whatever may be the cas elsewhere, no one can say of him that it is a case of a pure adventurer from outside—(laughter)—who has been foisted by an irresponsible junker on an unwilling electorate.

CAUCUSES—AND CAUCUSES.

The term caucus has been a favourite Tory epithet of opprobrium ever since the days of Lord Randolph Churchill. There are caucuses and caucuses. Your Liberal Association is not a conclave making a deal around a table in London—(laughter)—where seat are battered and candidates are ticketed, and political coupons are distributed—(laughter)—in a fashion that recalls the palmiest days of secret diplomacy. Mr. Woodhead is being opposed because he will not pledge himself to run in blinkers. This is not an isolated case Some of the best Liberals I know, men who have been fighting for their country, are being proscribed in the name of what is called a Coalition, though since the withdrawal of Labour that has ceased to be its appropriate title. (Cheers.)

What have these Liberals done to deserve ostracism, and to have a Tory preferred before them? It is not that they have abandoned their principles, or that they have not supported the war. Some of them have risked their lives, and many of them have sacrificed the lives of those who were ever dear to them. It is not that they oppose or fear, as they understand it, the Government programme of social reform. Their sole offence is that they refuse to bind themselves by a blind pledge in advance to be the decile items which are needed to make up what is called a reliable majority. (Cheers.) The whole of these proceedings, the hurrying on of the election, the proscription of Liberal candidates, the imposing of the Coalition test, raise serious issues, which concern the members both of the electorate and of Parliament. (Cheers.)

SPEAKING AS LIBERAL LEADER.

Upon those issues I am speaking, as I am entitled to speak, as the leader of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.) I was told only this morning by someone well conversant with the facts that, through nobody's fault except the fault of those who hurried on the election, even the election addresses of candidates which are to be sent to those absent fighters in the various fields of war will never be delivered. If they vote they will vote with no modicum of information as to the issues at stake, and possibly not even as to the names of the candidates whom they are asked to select between. I see a great and growing evidence that the electors are not going tamely to submit to it. In a vast number of cases there will be three-cornered and more than three-cornered contests. regret that the House of Commons did not accept an experimental trial of proportional representation, but the House of Commons did assent to be alternative vote, which would have delivered us from a great many of the embarrassments of the present situation. The alternative vote, however, was too much for the House of Lords, and, if I may use a vulgar expression, the House of Lords has still some kick in it. (Laughter.) In a very large number of cases candidates will be returned who have not polled a majority of the constituency.

The new House of Commons will start with a minimum of moral authority, first because of the absence—the compulsory abstention—of our soldiers and sailors, and next because of the presence in its midst of a large number of men who are really only minority candidates. Assuming these tactics to succeed, you will obtain what is called a reliable majority. Criticism, we are told, is then to be left in some undefined manner to the experts—how chosen, how authorised, and with what credentials we do not know. The other day, dipping, as I sometimes do, into the letters of Horace Walpole, I came across a letter some 120 or 130 years old, and in it was this remarkable—and, I think, somewhat apposite—observation. Writing to one of his correspondents, he says: "I remember a man of humour proposing that the division should always precede the debate, so that only those who like to talk should stay and make their speeches." (Laughter.) You see there is nothing new under the sun. Are we going to submit to that?

We have been fighting for liberty abroad. Are we going to have it murdered or stifled here at home? (A Voice: "No.") The Coalition say they must have a majority, and by way of illustration of its necessity the Prime Minister at Wolverhampton selected an example from the history of the last Parliament and its last session. He said, "I have had some experience of difficulties in the last two years, and in particular the difficulty about securing unity of command. No one doubts that if you had not secured it this war would have been going on now, but we had two or three Parliamentary crises about that. One of them was in the very middle of the worst and the most critical time we had. The Irish members were begged to come over to help to overthrow the Government, which was in the midst of a crisis while wrestling for victory. I cannot trust that sort of business."?

THE MAURICE DEBATE.

I am rather glad—though I regret that a statement historically so baseless should have been made on such authority—of the opportunity of dealing with this matter, of which I believe that the least legitimate use is being made against some of my friends. I refer to what is called the Maurice debate and division. If there has been a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, I suppose I must have been the chief conspirator, for it was my motion to which reference is here made. It was a motion made by me, and I must say at once that there is no act in the whole of my Parliamentary life, now extending for more than thirty years, for which I am less repentant or ashamed. Conspiracy to overthrow the Government, indeed! As a matter of fact I had been doing, as my countrymen know, everything in my power to assist and support the Government—(cheers)—in what was undoubtedly the most perilous and critical situation of the war. This happened in May. In the preceding month of April, when matters were even worse, the Government on the very morning of the report of the Irish Convention, introduced their ill-advised and inopportune proposal, from which such disastrous consequences have flown, to apply conscription to Ireland. pointed out the folly of what they were about. I predicted the consequences, viz., the ruin at the most critical moment of our best and our only hope of achieving a settlement of the Irish difficulty. I implored them to lay it aside. I voted against it. My friends were getting very much alarmed. Some of them thought I was degenerating. (Laughter.) I have done a good deal of tough fighting in my time, but they thought I was degenerating into a mealy mouthed dotard, but I had to take the risk of that. What I said in the House of Commons—the condition of things in the field unexampled as it was—was, "I could not be a party to any proceeding which might have the effect of preventing those who were responsible to the nation from extricating the greatest of causes from the gravest of perils." Yet this was the time when I was supposed to be hatching a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. General Maurice, a most distinguished officer, who had been Director of Military Operations, one of the highest and most responsible posts in the whole Army, early in May wrote, entirely on his own responsibility, a letter challenging statements made by Ministers as to the strength of our Army in France. At the end of March the Prime Minister tells us that there was a crisis about the unity of command. It had nothing whatever to do with unity of command in the sense of a single appointment, and the history of that will have to be written some day. Unity of command came into existence under the stress of battle a few days after the German offensive began. At the time of the Maurice letter it was an accomplished fact, and it had been in existence for nearly six weeks. (Hear, hear.) It is a complete travesty, a grotesque travesty, to say that allegation had anything to do with the unity of command. General Maurice's allegations were of a most serious kind. So serious were they that Mr. Bonar Law announced, on behalf of the Government, that they could not leave the allegations as they were. They must be inquired into by two judges. The proposal found little favour either with Sir Edward Carson or myself. The demand for an inquiry did not come from us: the inquiry was preferred by the Government themselves. I proposed that instead of an inquiry being held by two judges it should be held by what seemed to me a much more competent tribunal, a small Select Committee of the House of Commons, representing all parties in the State. (Cheers.) There is no reason in the world why the Government which had admitted the honesty of the inquiry should not also have accepted that mode of procedure. They proceeded, most absurdly in my opinion, to treat it as a vote of censure.

"I WOULD RATHER NOT SIT IN COMMONS."

Now we are told that unless you get a pledge-bound majority in the next House of Commons the same thing may recur. The Prime Minister is horrified that the Irish members were invited to attend the division. If the Government makes the question of fair play the issue of confidence, the responsibility, and the whole responsibility, is theirs. Anybody who allows this Coalition label or ticket to be affixed to him in the next House of Commons would have to suppress his judgment and his instinct of fairness and justice and reason, otherwise he might be told he had betrayed his constituents. I would rather never sit in the House of Commons again. (Cheers.) Much as I prize it I would rather not sit there under conditions so humiliating. I see it is estimated that in all the candidates who have got tickets, who have passed through the turnstiles—(laughter)—that there are at least two Tories to every one Liberal or Labour. If they secure a majority what will be the composition of that majority in the House of Commons? That is a very serious prospect for us Liberals. I know that we are told the war has made strange conversions.

ADORATION AND CONFLAGRATION.

The opponents with whom we have fought for generations past, stalwart sincere men, the great bulk of them I gladly acknowledge, are now, so says the report, burning what they used to adore, and beginning to adore what they used to burn. (Laughter.) It may be so. I hope it is so, but if I may—and I do it with very great reluctance—use once more an often quoted, and a much tortured phrase of my own—(loud and continued laughter)—I should like to say—"Wait and see." Let us be there free to support them, the Tories converted Tories—to support them so long as they are wholehearted, to encourage when they show symptoms of being faint-hearted, and if need be to bring them to book should the old Adam peep out and if by chance they begin to backside. I agree that it is something to have Mr. Bonar Law's endorsement of the Coalition manifesto, which promises some excellent measures of social reform to which all Liberals are willing to give support.

But there are points of capital importance as to which we should keep our powder dry. I take as an illustration one thing which both Liberal and Labour men regard as a governing condition of any sound system of reconstruction—Free Trade. (Cheers.)

FREE TRADE.

We are now told that some form of Imperial Tariff or Preference is to be devised which will tax neither food nor raw material. (Laughter.) That is a thing to be looked forward to with a good deal of curiosity, no unmingled with a reasonable ingredient of suspicion. (Laughter.) I am anxious to improve and extend our trade relations with the Dominions and to develop for the common benefit the resources of the Empire. We are anxious to make certain of our essential industries, so far as soil, climate, and other natural conditions allow, independent and self-sustaining. We are anxious, as anxious as my friend Mr. Bonar Law, to secure in the whole body of domestic industry an increased productiveness. But where the State intervenes in these matters, where a case is made out for State intervention, it should be direct State co-operation with individual effort, and not be the indirect and elusive machinery of tariffs. If profit is to be made by reason of State action and help, let us secure that profit for the community, and not allow it to be intercepted by favoured interests and classes. (Cheers.)

MIXING COLOURS "WITH BRAINS."

One of our painters, who was a famous colourist, was once asked by a visitor with what he mixed his colours, and his reply was, "With brains, sir." That is what we have to do with our industries. We should return to the new Parliament a body of Independent Liberals fettered by no pledges, to think free, to speak free, to act not in the party sense, but in a larger and a higher sense that this war has been waged and won for, the principles of the purposes which are the lifeblood of our creed—for putting down the mighty from the seat of unearned and irresponsible privileges, for exalting the humble and downtrodden, for creating a new world of equal rights and opportunities in which universal justice will no longer be a phrase and a formula, but a living and a realised fact. (Cheers.) This is to-day, as it always has been, the Liberal idea. Let us cling to it and pursue it, not bowing the knee to idols. Let us cling to it through every chance and change of political fortune. Whatever may happen to-day or to-morrow, that ideal has the enduring promise of the future. (Cheers.)

A GENUINE CONVERSION.

Mr. Asquith, addressing an overflow meeting, said he was rather suspicious of wholesale conversions. They came in moments of great spiritual exaltation; but the results, as history showed, were apt to give melancholy subsidences and backsliding and a general cooling of the atmosphere.

They ought to regard with a certain amount of scepticism and incredulity this wholesale adoption by one party of all the things it had been fighting against for fifty years.—"The Westminster Gazette."

MR. MONTAGU ON LABOUR

DECLINES TO BELIEVE IN SOME OF THE LEADERS.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, spoke in the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Saturday, Dec. 1, as Coalition candidate. He made a pointed reference to Labour leaders in dealing with the Labour Party manifesto.

"There are some leaders of Labour," Mr. Montague observed, "who I decline to believe represent Labour at all—men who have cheered on the enemy, and who have not now the same national purpose as we have and with whom no supporter of the Coalition can have common purpose or common aim. But there are other leaders of Labour who have made great sacrifices, who have worked as steadfastly to beat the enemy as the men of any party, and it is those men whose views are entitled to our consideration and respect. Mr. J. R. Clynes would to-day be appealing from a Coalition platform if the Executive of the Labour Party had not, unfortunately, fallen into the hands, for the moment, of that other category of Labour people I spoke of." (Cheers.)

"A peace of reconciliation," Mr. Montagu added, "could only be achieved by punishing those who had disturbed the world's peace. Now that Germany was beaten the men who had ill-treated our prisoners, or had ordered them to be so treated, from top to bottom, must stand for punishment. Germany had to pay for the war according to her ability and capacity, and there was the Turk, too. What was said truly of Germany was also true of Turkey." (Cheers.)—"Daily News."

BURMA HEROES' RETURN.

WARM RECEPTION IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor and a very large gathering of official and non-officials were present at the arrival of the Burma Company of the 200 Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners yesterday. His Honour addressed the Company and congratulated them on the fine record the had won. Since leaving Burma in October 1916 they served in both Mesopotamia, Persia, including the advance on Baghdad and the Diala river and Jebel Hamru fights. The Company was entertained and fed during the day and left in the evening for Mandalay.

A committee has been formed to make arrangements for the reception and entertainments of the Kut prisoners shortly returning to Burma.

A sample of fibre, said to be Rhea, from the Shan States is to be submitted to the Bengal Government's fibre expert for testing.

Mr. C. L. Corbett, I.C.S., (C.P.) becomes Deputy Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department vice Mr. Elliot reverting to the United Provinces.

MR. LANSBURY ON THE PREMIER.

LABOUR'S STRAIGHT TALK TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

MEN WHO HAVE OPPOSED EVERY REFORM.

"If the electorate of this country can nod anyone—I care not where, what party he belongs to, what his creed may be—if they can find any man who can do it better than the present group, in God's name let us have him at once."—Mr. Lloyd George at Newcastle.

"I think the Labour movement could quite comfortably provide several alternatives to the present Coalition Government," declared Mr. George Lansbury to a "Daily News" representative on December 1. "The besetting sin of Mr. Lloyd George is that he always imagines that he is the one indispensible man. But, of course, that is nonsense.

"Although I have disagreed with many of the Labour men during the war, I have never ceased to admire the ability many of them have displayed in the work of national organisation connected with the war.

PLAIN DEALING.

"What we need at this juncture is plain dealing both in home and foreign affairs. We need straight language that cannot be constructed in two different ways, and that is understood by the mass of the people.

"There is wholesale distrust, greater distrust, in fact of Mr. Lloyd George than I remember of any other politician. It is all very well to describe the people who are against Mr. Lloyd George as a minority. Whether this is so or not, it is a very powerful minority that has within its grasp the greater weapon—that is, the weapon of the strike, which it is using very effectively every day.

"If the electors only, realised it the return to power of Mr. Lloyd George and his composite party of profiteers, land-owners, monopolists, and vested interests would be the very greatest danger to the future peace and well being of the country. Labour knows that it will not mean a straight deal. Soldiers coming home will know that they have been tricked out of their votes, out of any voice in the settlement of peace, and out of any voice in the reorganisation of industry, and you will find a united working-class movement, driven from the use of constitutional measures, resorting to the general strike and other perilous paths for securing justice.

PREMIER'S TRAVESTY OF FACTS.

"I am neither a Parliamentarian nor a Direct Actionist in the sense of thinking that either is the one and only weapon. I believe in the use of both when necessary, but just now I would much prefer to see in Parliament a strong band of Labour men keeping watch and control over whatever Government is in power.

"To claim, as Mr. Lloyd George does that he and his Government are the only ones who can save England in a travesty people who can save England is a travesty of the facts. His Government are the people down to destruction if allowed to have power.

"In the matter of housing and public health, Mr. Lloyd George forgets that the people he is chiefly associated with are the very people who have opposed every measure of reform until it has been dangerous to oppose it any longer. They have opposed housing, public health, and minimum wage reforms, and everything calculated to be of benefit to the people, until these have been forced from them, and the greatest indictment against them and against Mr. Lloyd George is to be found in the slums and in the industrial conditions of the people of the country.

SLUMS AND THE WORKERS.

"The slums and the miserable conditions of our towns have not been created by the working people, but have been allowed to grow up by the very statesmen who now ask us to trust them as the reformers of our time. But trust in them is dead. We have heard all this talk before about abolishing landlords, restarting everybody on the land, for the people, and the Insurance Act, with its 'rare and refreshing fruit,' '9d. for 4d.,' and so on. But the people have had more than enough of these Dutch auctions, and are not going to have any more.

"The working people are more alert, better educated, more united, and know better what they want and how to get it than ever before. People like the Coalition may appear to be winning for the day, but it will be 'dead sea fruit', that they will reap. For Democracy the world over, and especially in this country, is determined that the world shall be rebuilt not on compromise, but on foundations that are real and lasting."

BENGAL PUBLICITY BOARD TO CEASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Bengal Government has issued the following communiqué:—In view of the cessation of hostilities, it has been decided that the operations of the Bengal Publicity Board should be brought to a close

Messrs. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Ghose, and M. Alam of the Indian Press Deputation arrived in Colombo on Monday night by s.s. Somali.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

WOMAN DONE TO DEATH.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TRAIN DRIVER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded an inquest, on Tuesday morning, touching the death of Hazrabai, a Mahomedan woman, who was found murdered in her room in a chawl at Falkland Road, on the evening of the 17th December.

Inspector Spiers led the evidence, and Khan Bahadur Mahomed H. Tapal, of the C. I. D. was also present.

Hamidulla Nairulla, train drived No. 395, and Karim Mubin, who are suspected of being concerned in the murder were present at the enquiry.

Gulab Ainudin, a money lender, said the first suspect lived with the deceased. Latterly he (the first suspect) brought another woman, Amina, in the room which led to a quarrel between the first suspect and the deceased, and they were arrested by the police for disorderly behaviour and fined. Deceased threw suspect's box out of her house on the day of the arrest.

Adam Imam, a tea-shop keeper said that the deceased was kept by the first suspect with whom she lived in the room. Of late, they were not on good terms, as he had taken in another woman.

Issack Mahmed, a mill-hand, corroborated the above witness, and added that on account of a quarrel, the first suspect, remained away from the deceased for four days and then returned to her and become reconciled. On the day of the murder witness was at Adam's tea-shop when he saw the first suspect putting on his clothes and walking away fast from the direction of the deceased's room and towards Gole Pitha.

A NEIGHBOUR'S EVIDENCE.

Soondribai, a neighbour, deposed that at 7 p.m., on that day, she saw the first suspect enter the deceased's room. He started abusing and beating her, and she cried "mari, mari." Witness did not go to them as it was usual for them to quarrel for years past. They had been arrested for quarrelling some four or five days before Hazra's death. The cause of the quarrel was that the first suspect had brought a woman named Amina in the room.

Tarabai, a cook, said she saw both the suspects taking tea at the tea-shop on the evening.

Inspector Spiers, deposing, described the position of the body and the articles found in the room. When the first suspect was arrested he was found having a sore on his right foot, and had wrapped a piece of cloth which had been torn off the deceased's "sari."

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by Hazrabai's throat being cut and that the injury was inflicted by the first suspect Hamidulla.

ONLY THE TELEPHONE GIRL

OFTEN SHARP AND SOMTIMES STUPID

Few women, I think, use the telephone *more* frequently than I do—I am, indeed, sometimes told by "Himself" that I overuse it and am in danger of becoming a telephone maniac. Out of the thousands of times I have used my telephone I have only been rudely spoken to perhaps ten or twelve times. It is extraordinary how a little patience is appreciated or a word of thanks reciprocated. Telephone girls take their cue from the way we speak to them. They make mistakes—*but so do I!*

I have noticed that if I say, "You gave me the wrong number!" they usually answer, "I'm sorry!"—but if I irritably call out, "I wish to *goodness* you'd be more careful!" I have known them to answer, "Well, why don't you speak up?" Why didn't I? I wonder!

I went once to the telephone and heard a man whose voice I knew say furiously, "Why the *devil* don't you get the number I asked for?" I said, "Really, Mr. X——!" He apologised, saying, "I'm awfully sorry. I thought I was only speaking *to the telephone girl!*"

I wonder whether an impatient public ever realise what a nerve-racking job it is. It would send some of us irritable people silly. I should advise anyone who can do so to go and see these girls at work. It seems to me a maddening occupation, especially if you are not feeling well. And even telephone operators are not machines, and possibly sometimes have the headaches and backaches that trouble us!

Let us allow that our telephone girls are often sharp, and sometimes stupid, and when we have got that length let us ask ourselves how sharp and how stupid we should be under the same conditions. And when we wonder why so many mistakes are made, our greatest wonder will surely be that the mistakes are so few!

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2. D. Ballantyne, Esqr., Dist. Inspector of Police, Madras, says, "....I consider Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops are an excellent remedy for Cholera."

3. Ramchandra Mairal, Esqr., Sub-Post Master at Kuran, writes, "The four persons who were suffering from Cholera and to whom Motiwala's Diarrhoea Drops were given have been cured."

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MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

CREDIBILITY OF APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

(From our special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 6.

The Special Tribunal resumed sitting this morning. Mr. Chitale continued his arguments for the defence and referred to the position of the Kolis. He read to the Court what was said in the Gazetteer about the Kolis. It was admissible under the Evidence Act and the counsel relied on it for the elucidation of the character of the Kolis who, according to author of the Gazetteer, formed a formidable party, of political importance. The day chosen for the murder was also important, and according to the Gazetteer Saturday was sacred to their family gods and was observed as day of rest. The counsel then discussed the case against individual accused, particularly, against the accused No. 1, which the counsel dealt with exhaustively.

Mr. Saptarshi then argued briefly on behalf of the numbers 42, 43, and said the case against them was so weak that the Court would be justified in holding them not guilty.

Mr Binning commenced arguments for the prosecution. To begin with he referred to the credibility of the approvers' evidence which formed the subject of great discussion and quoted 18 Bombay Law Reports, pages 274 and 275 as to how far the approvers should be believed. Mr. Binning tried to rebutt the defence argument about the misjoinder of charges and maintained the charges as framed, were correct. The counsel relied on Sections 34 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code. He also tried to rebutt the defence case that it was mainly a Koli affair. He said somebody set afloat the rumour that the Mamlatdar was murdered by the Kolis and the Government Counsel did not know who adopted it in their press note. The counsel called the press note absurd and said the defence story was untrue. The officials had no interest in concocting the story though he would not be so foolish as to deny the existence of administrative grounds, for the Kolis as a class were dangerous people. He did not believe the authorities were influenced by it. There were thousands of military present at two or three different centres in the district. They could have reduced any Koli rising, however, alarming within 24 hours. At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Binning continued his argument in discussing the case against the various accused. He admitted there was no case at all against the accused Nos. 9, 33 and 35 and also 42 and 43 and did not want the Court to find them guilty. He then continued the discussion of the evidence against the remaining accused.

JUDGMENT FIXED ON THE 15TH INST.

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 6.

On the court reassembling this morning, Mr. Binning continued the prosecution arguments. First of all counsed discussed the evidence against the several accused and examined the statements of the approvers and prosecution witnesses in addition to the accused 9, 33, 38, 42 and 43 mentioned by him yesterday. Counsel did not press his case against accused Nos. 39, 40, 44 and 46. Regarding No. 44, it seemed from the discussion between Mr. Clements and counsel that although counsel did not wish to press his case, Mr. Clements was pressing him to press his case. Counsel referred to the Ambad meeting and said it could not be concoction as alleged by the defence. The Ambad meeting ought to be believed and if it had not taken place witnesses would not have given realistic accounts of speeches, etc. Whatever view the Court might hold, counsel said the prosecution and Government felt satisfied about the truth of it. The part taken by the Kolis formed the subject of interesting discussion. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Mehta and Cathe evidence keen interest in eliciting information. Mr. Binning tried stoutly to maintain that the Kolis had nothing to do with it, and they were present merely as spectators and lent moral support and weight of their numbers to the rioters, without which, he urged, they could not have dared to do so. He warmly repudiated the statement that it was a Koli rising and said, had it not been for the extremely bad Press Note of the Government the defence would have insisted on it seriously. The Kolis had no grievances and, therefore, no motive and no case had been made out to show that the Government were trying to screen the Kolis. Counsel finally left the matter for the Court to determine. Two other points namely, promeditation and the havaldar incident, he referred in passing. In closing Counsel said there were among the accused some who ought not to be there and Counsel hoped the Court would immediately acquit such of them as in its opinion should not be there.

After some consultation among themselves the Commissioners fixed Wednesday the 15th instant for judgment.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

APPROVER GANGARAM'S EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

Mr. Chitale, defence counsel, continuing his address on the 3rd instant, said that Gangaram Shete had no occasion to be at Ambad. He then referred to Shete's statement before the District Magistrate, where he had given out that he passed Ambad on his way to visit his daughter and his evidence before the Court when he said he had taken his cattle for grazing at Ambad. Counsel commented on this obvious change of reason by Shete and made a point of it to show that the witness was not reliable.

Mr. Sathe.—Why should he change front?

Mr. Chitale.—Because what he said may not be true. He may have no daughter there at all. (Laughter).

Speaking of the Ambad meeting, witness Gangaram Shete stated when he was first placed before a proper authority on 20th August that the object of the meeting was to release the Pujaris. He did not then say a word as to conspiracy to murder the Mamlatdar. While on the contrary he was confessing before the District Magistrate, he got shivering. Counsel did not suggest it was moral shivering or something of the kind. Counsel emphasised that Shete's story before the District Magistrate on the first day was complete by itself and in the course of that story witness had distinctly stated that the object of the Ambad meeting was to release the Pujaris and that the oath was taken in respect to it only. It was therefore very risky to accept Shete's statement made subsequently. Counsel did not suggest that that statement was pure concoction, but he was sure there was some brain behind it. By that time every word of his confession had become known and the shivering which Shete got was very suspicious.

Mr. Sathe.—Shivering or no shivering, witness had an opportunity of supplementing his statement next day.

Mr. Chitale: I will not say so. But I it is not fair to the defence. The story was complete on the first day. If on the next day he turns up and says something different from the first it was naturally a matter for great suspicion.

Mr. Sathe.—You ask us to believe that the Magistrate was a party to such proceeding?

Mr. Mehta.—Not necessarily.

Mr. Chitale.—No.

Mr. Sathe.—You will ask us to believe then that Shete's statement on the 2nd day was a got-up affair?

Mr. Chitale.—I will not say so. But I will ask the Court to note that the statement was made before Mr. Mobetjee and not before us and the other side have not made it clear why witness changed his front.

COMMON OBJECT NOT EVIDENT.

Proceeding, counsel emphasised that in Gangaram Shete's first statement the common object of murdering the Mamlatdar was absent and he did not prove conspiracy or the foundation of conspiracy for murder. If people were to be hanged for conspiracy, they should, as just and fair-minded, expect better and more cogent and conclusive evidence than that of Shete, an undoubtedly lying witness. Counsel also asked Court to notice that the witness was unreliable in other particulars, reading portions from his statement and evidence.

Counsel claimed that so far as the common object of the accused was concerned the prosecution had signally failed to prove it was for murdering the Mamlatdar. The evidence on this point was totally inconclusive on the point that the conspiracy was formed at the Ambad meeting. The form of the oath alleged to have been taken was a point for the Court to notice particularly. If the meeting was informal and accidental he had nothing to say. But if, as was stated, the meeting had been regularly convened and people summoned, the matter derived much more importance and if it was intended that the oath administered at such a meeting was expected to be binding, such oath would be taken by touching the feet of Maruti and not Agasthi. Counsel said he had never heard of any oath being taken with "jwari" and "udid." Before the District Magistrate all witnesses had spoken to "jwari" alone.

Mr. Mehta.—What does it matter whether the oath was taken with "jwari" and "udid" or "jwari" alone?

Mr. Satne.—After all the discrepancy would be a minor one. But is it your point that the oath was unreal?

AMBAD MEETING A FICTION.

Looking into all these discrepancies, counsel asked whether they were prepared to believe that the Ambad meeting was proved and that the conspiracy was formed at it. The prosecution had tried to make most of this point and if once it was held that the conspiracy was formed at this meeting and that some of the accused prominently mentioned by the other side were there, it was to be borne in mind that from the time of the marching of the crowd from Ambad upto the murder, it was one whole continuous act and all who marched in the crowd must be held guilty. But if they took away the grounds for holding so and showed that the so called Ambad meeting was a fiction, the prosecution had to make out their case by more explicit evidence. Counsel asked the Court to notice also Gangaram Shete's further statement that he was sent to collect Brahmins, Wanis, etc., and he had not done it. According to the prosecution evidence itself, the crowd started from Ambad after Gangaram Shete had left the place and halted at the Mango Grove for an hour or so and then marching onward, had overtaken him in the bazar before he could get to the Brahmin's house.

Mr. Sathe: It depends on the pace with which he moved. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clements: Perhaps, he may not have had the courage to do so.

Mr. Chitale: According to his own statement he was sent to the Brahmin and he did not go.

RELEASE OF PUJARIS AIMED AT.

Continuing, Counsel said that on the approvers' evidence corroboration fell short of what was necessary to believe them. Two facts emerged, however, from that evidence and they were that the object was the release of the Pujaris and the crowd consisted mostly of Kolis. They had the evidence of Khandu Yasu (Ex. 49). The Court might or might not believe this witness.

Mr. Mehta: If you believe Ex. 49, then the Ambad meeting is proved.

Mr. Sathe: If you want us to disbelieve Ex. 49, you had better give us your reasons.

Mr. Chitale: It is my deliberate conviction that the Ambad meeting is an entire fiction and if there is any evidence at all it merely proves that the common object was the release of the Pujaris.

Hon. Sathe: Common object may be formed on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Chitale: I will accept that statement with modification:

Mr. Mehta: Your opinion is that Ex. 49, is entirely false?

Mr. Chitale: Yes.

Continuing, Counsel said that those witnesses who had spoken to the Ambad meeting were unnatural and were such as could not be expected to be there. They could not believe that the Ambad meeting took place.

Mr. Mehta. Unfortunately we have seen what the Ambad witness was.

Mr. Chitale: Why should we assume that he was lying? My contention is that the witnesses for the prosecution are all unnatural and their evidence can easily be given by any body.

Mr. Mehta: How to get over exhibit 5?

Mr. Chitale: I am not missing it. I shall come to it later on.

Turning to approver Rakhma's evidence, Counsel said witness had spoken to the conspiracy. But his statement was rather suspicious looking. His statement was recorded on 26th August much late in the day.

Mr. Clements: Did he not make any statement before?

Mr. Chitale: No.

RAKHMA'S CONFESSION.

Continuing, Mr. Chitale said that in the first place Rakhma was arrested on the 21st August. But it did not appear he was sent up for his confessionel statement before the District Magistrate until 5 days afterwards. Before that date, there was Gangaram's statement and it was fair to say that Mr Kobje had obtained a copy of it by that time. Then again there was Khandu Yasu's statement on the 29th (Ex. 76.)

Mr. Clements: Bhoju Nathaji's on the 26th?

Mr. Chitale: Yes. Raoji Sonar on the 30th.

Counsel said his contention was that Rakhma's statement came too late, five days after his arrest during which time he had been in Police custody. Rakhmra had stoutly denied his having been sent up before any body. Counsel read here from Rakhma's evidence in support of his contention. His submission was that his being kept under custody was significant. It might be urged perhaps that he was kept in jail. But with reference to this custody he would say it was like other forms of custody. Jail in a place like Ahmednagar was different from that in a taluka place and the jail at Akola was no better than a police lock up. Besides, since he was an approver, his evidence was tainted and had to be taken with extreme caution.

Mr. Binning interrupted at this stage and remarked that Rao Bahadur Kobje had stated in his report that witness was in the custody of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Mr. Chitale: It is no use. I say no.

Proceeding Counsel said that they could not take cognizance of unrecorded evidence. And even supposing that Rakhma's and Gangaram's evidence formed the basis for the prosecution, it could not be relied upon.

At this stage, Court rose for the day. On Court reassembling on Saturday morning, Mr. Chitale proceeded with his arguments and had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

The following are the charges against the accused in the Mamlatdar Murder case:—

1. That all of you on or about the 10th August, 1918, conspired together to commit the murder of the Mamlatdar of Akola named Mr. Abdulali Bandealli Pirjada and in pursuance of that conspiracy did commit the murder of the said Mamlatdar on the said date at Akola and that all of you aided and abetted each other in committing the said offence of murder, and all of you being members of an unlawful assembly, in possession of the common object of that assembly viz., to commit the murder of the said Mamlatdar, did commit the said murder on the said date and thereby all of you have committed ofences punishable under sections 302, 109, 114, 149 I. P. C.

2. That all of you on the date mentioned above at Akola did commit mischief by fire intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that you will thereby cause the destruction of the building used by the Mamlatdar as his residence and aided and abetted each other in the said act with the intention of causing the death of the Mamlatdar and thereby committed offences punishable under section 436, 109, 114.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST REFORM SCHEME.

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RANGOON, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the European Association, Burma branch was held at the Drill Hall of the 18th Rangoon Battalion I. D. F. in Godwin Road, on Monday night with Mr. T. F. R. McDonnel in the chair. There were also present on the stage Sir Arthur Binning, the Hon. Mr. E. O. Anderson, Messrs. F. Watson, A. Forbes, A. Scott, J. Duncanson and R. Edmondson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. There were about 200 Europeans present in the body of the hall.

The chairman, after an explanatory address on the Reform Scheme and its applicability to Burma and advocating the Craddock scheme and not the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, proposed the following resolution:—"That the Burma branch of the European Association support the terms of the note prepared by the Committee on the subject of constitutional reforms in Burma and sanction its presentation to the local Government."

Mr. Forbes, in seconding the proposal, said that they were prepared to accept the bulk of his Honour's scheme for the present, but regretted that in one respect it followed the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme so closely—in failing to adequately recognise the importance of the European commerce and industry of the Province, which represented so large a percentage of the total trade that if it were possible to eliminate this predominant section of trade and commerce carried on by the British enterprise, the Government, as it existed to-day, would collapse for want of funds and yet only four definite seats out of a total of 74 had been assigned to this important community. He considered the demand made for one European elected representative for Rangoon was far from being unreasonable and hoped his Honour would grant this small request.

PROGRESS MUST BE SLOW.

Mr. F. Watson said that it gave him special pleasure to voice the opinion of the Rangoon Trades Association in supporting the recommendations of the committee. There was one point which the members of the retailtrading community of Rangoon regarded with special favour and bag. During the war the Government was government for India must necessarily be slow and that this province common with the other provinces of the Empire must learn to walk before they could run.

Mr. Kendall proposed that three out of the four presidents of different branches should be Europeans. The committee's report recommended two. Mr. C. Lascot seconded. The amendment was put to the meeting and lost. The original proposition was carried.

EXTERNMENTS OF GERMANS.

Mr. E. O Anderson proposed as follows: That the members of the Burma branch of the European Association strongly advocated that steps be taken the Government of India to repatriate without delay after the conclusion of peace, all enemy aliens resident or interned in India or Burma and that all enemy aliens be externed from India and Burma for at least ten years after the war.

Mr. John Scot seconded Mr. Nolan proposed as an amendment that the words naturalised or otherwise" be included in the resolution. Mr. Huddleston seconded and proposed that the words "for ever" should replace the words "for at least ten years." The chairman suggested the words "permanently excluded" be added. The resolution with the amendment of the old proposition was unanimously carried.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT CRITICISED.

RESOLUTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

At the All-India Industrial Conference, held at Delhi the following resolutions were passed :—

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

(a) The Conference places on record its grateful acknowledgements to the Government for having accepted the resolution of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to appoint a commission to consider the report upon the measures that should be adopted for the growth and development of industries in India; and thanks Sir Thomas Holland and his colleagues for having submitted a report which accepts many of the suggestions and recommendations which the Indian Industrial Conference has been urging from year to year upon the attention of the Government and people.

(b) The Conference welcomes as a step in the right direction, the principle laid down in the report for the definite adoption of a policy of state participation in industrial development, the principal constructive proposals made and the administrative machinery devised to put this recommendation into effect.

(c) The Conference further welcomes the recommendation for the immediate creation (1) of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries: (2) of two new services, *viz* The Imperial Industrial and the Imperial Chemical: and (3) of various Imperial and Provincial institutes, subject to the modification that instead of the proposed Imperial Executive Board of Industries, there should be an advisory Board similar to that proposed for the Provinces, composed mainly of elected members; and further, that the two services should be reserved mainly for Indians. The conference also welcomes the numerous valuable minor recommendations made by the Commission in various directions and earnestly urges upon the Government, the urgent necessity of putting into effect at an early date all the recommendations of the Commission, in order to put the country on the path of rapid industrial and economic progress.

(d) The Conference regrets that the Commission has failed to devote any attention to and make definite recommendations for, the formulation of an adequate organisation for propelling industrial enterprises in the country on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the educative and advisory machinery suggested in the report, and earnestly urges upon the Government the immediate necessity of the formation of a comprehensive system of financing the industries, through the instrumentality of such organisations as Industrial Banks, at as early a date as possible.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

(a) The Conference places on record its deep sense of regret at the unnecessary restriction imposed by the Government, upon the scope of the Commission owing to the deliberate exclusion therefrom of the consideration of the question of the fiscal policy of Government, which has considerably emasculated the enquiry and crippled the report of the Commission.

(b) The Conference is emphatically of opinion that the industrial and commercial development of the country on sound national lines, as is contemplated by the recommendations of the Industrial Commission report, will be impossible to attain, unless India is granted complete unqualified fiscal autonomy; and urges upon the Government the urgent and imperative necessity of the immediate grant thereof in the interest of the economic and industrial regeneration of the country.

EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

This Conference strongly protests against the contemplated imposition of the Excess Profit Tax, as it would, in its opinion act almost as a levy on capital and is antagonistic to the promise of an active industrial policy outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals and in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission; and earnestly urges upon the Government the necessity of abandoning the proposed measures.

IMPERIAL AND ALLIED PREFERENCE

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the compulsory inclusion of India in any scheme of "Imperial and Allied Preference" is opposed to the best interests of the country and unequivocally declares her deliberate desire to remain outside any such arrangement and to work out her industrial policy in accordance with her own needs and requirements.

RAILWAYS.

The Conference notices with regret and surprise the total absence in the Report of the Industrial Commission of a careful and comprehensive consideration of the important question of Railway Administration and Railway rates, with special reference to the trade and industries of the country; and with a view to its rapid economic and industrial growth on sound and healthy lines, recommends that all the Railways that are not at present under state management, be taken over by the Government immediately on the termination of their present contracts, and that meanwhile, immediate steps be taken by the Government;

(a) to introduce a substantial Indian element in the Railway Board to represent Indian interests and views:

(b) to readjust completely the whole system of railway rates, which, at present in many cases, encourage foreign Industries and trade at the expense and to the detriment of Indian commerce and industries; and to so rearrange them as to encourage rather than discourage the latter;

(c) to encourage more liberally than hitherto the construction of feeder and branch lines by introducing less rigorous conditions than are obtainable now: and by granting loans to local boards and guaranteeing a fixed rate of interest on capital invested by private individuals;

and (d) to introduce a much larger element of Indians in the higher grades of the Railway service than now.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

(a) That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the report of the Indian Industrial Commission in detail and to submit a report thereon either to the standing committee of the Conference or to the Conference itself, at an early date either by circular or by convening a special session of the Conference as soon as possible; or in some other convenient manner.

(b) This Committee will also deliberate upon and finally decide the lines on which the Conference is to work in the future in addition to or in substitution of its present literary and educative work; and to report the result of their decision to the next session of the Conference for its information; meanwhile acting upon the Committee's Recommendations :—

Members of the Committee.—Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Amalal Sarabhai, the Hon Mr. Chuni Lal V. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Vithal Das D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Karimbhai, the Hon. Rai Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. Mr. Manmohan Das Ramji, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji. The Hon Rai Bahadur Mudholkar and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to be Hon. Joint Secretaries

COTTON CLOTH CONTROL.

This Conference while fully sympathising with the objects of the Cotton Cloth Control Act, protests against the manner in which it is proposed to control cloth, on the ground that it will indirectly give protection to imported cloth at the cost of Indian-made cloth.

ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

That this Conference draws the attention of Government to the great hardships experienced by distillers of medicinal industrial spirits due to some regulations being applied to them as are in force for distillation of liquor and urges Government to exempt them from Excise regulations.

COTTON CLOTH CONTROL.

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LABOUR'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

FREEDOM FOR IRELAND AND INDIA.

The following manifesto was issued by the Labour party on the eve of the General Election in Great Britain :—

The Labour party has left the Coalition, and is appealing to the men and women of the country with a programme that is a challenge to reaction.

Victory has been achieved, and Labour claims no mean share in its achievement. Not only have the workers supplied the vast majority of our soldiers and sailors and sustained the burden of war at home; the democratic diplomacy which found expression in the war-aims of Labour has been one of the most powerful factors in winning the war, and must be the most powerful factor in the rebuilding of the world.

The peace which Labour demands is a peace of international co-operation. It declares absolutely against secret diplomacy and any form of economic war, and demands as an essential part of the Peace Treaty an international Labour charter incorporated in the very structure of a league of free peoples.

Labour welcomes the extension of liberty and democracy in Europe. It has warned the Coalition that opposition towards the young democracies of the Continent, and especially that intervention on the side of European reaction will be disastrous. Labour demands the immediate withdrawal of the Allied forces from Russia. In the interest of world-democracy it stands for the immediate restoration of the Workers' International.

FREEDOM FOR IRELAND AND INDIA.

The principles which Labour acclaims as Allied war-aims it will apply to our own subject peoples. Freedom for Ireland and India it claims as democratic rights, and it will extend to all subject people the right of self-determination within the British commonwealth of free nations.

Labour's appeal to the people is not a sectional appeal, unless an appeal which excludes only militarists, profiteers, and place-hunters be regarded as sectional. It includes all who are determined that the fruits of victory should not be wasted in the interests of riches or reaction. Especially does Labour appeal to two sections of the community—to the soldiers and sailors who have fought the nation's battles abroad and to the men and women workers at home.

The returning soldier or sailor will find himself once more a worker. His cause is one with that of the workers at home. Civil and industrial liberties have been largely suspended during the war, and soldier and worker want their liberties back now.

FREE CITIZENSHIP.

The Labour party stands for the destruction of all war-time measures in restraint of civil or industrial liberty, the repal of the Defence of the Realm Act, the complete abolition of conscription, and the release of all political prisoners. It stands for free citizenship, a free Parliament, for free speech, and against the domination of the press by sinister political influences.

The Labour party means to introduce large schemes of land reorganisation, and it is fully aware that this can only be done in the teeth of the most powerful vested interests. Land nationalisation is a vital necessity. The land is the people's, and must be developed so as to afford a high standard of life to a starving rural population, not by subsidies or tariffs, but by scientific methods and the freeing of the soil from landlordism and reaction.

Labour demands a substantial and permanent improvement in the housing of the whole people. At least a million new houses must be built at once at the State's expense and let at fair rents, and these houses must be fit for men and women to live in.

Labour will press for a really comprehensive Public Health Act, coordinating all health authorities, based on prevention rather than cure, and free from servile or inquisitorial features.

It will also press for real public education, free and open to all, with maintenance scholarships without distinction of class, and for justice to the teachers upon whom education finally depends.

Labour will resist every attempt to place burdens upon the poor by indirect taxation. Labour is firm against tariffs and for Free Trade. The way to deal with unfair competition of imports made under sweated conditions is not by tariffs, but by international Labour legislation, which will make sweating impossible.

In paying the war debt Labour will place the burden on the broadest backs by a special tax on capital. Those who have made fortunes out of the war must pay for the war, and Labour will insist upon heavily graduated direct taxation, with a raising of the exemption limit. This is what Labour means by the conscription of wealth.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

In industry Labour demands the immediate nationalisation and democratic control of vital public services, such as mines, railways, shipping, armaments, and electric power, and the fullest recognition and utmost extension of trade unionism both in private employment and in the public services. It works for an altogether higher status for labour, which will mean also better pay and conditions. The national minimum is a first step, and with this must go the abolition of the menace of unemployment, the recognition of the universal right to work or maintenance, the legal limitation of hours of labour, and the drastic amendment of the Acts dealing with factory conditions, safety, and workmen's compensation.

THE REAL WOMEN'S PARTY.

Labour has always stood for equal rights for both sexes when other parties were ignoring or persecuting women. In politics the Labour party stands for complete adult suffrage, in industry for equal pay and the organisation of men and women workers in one trade union movement.

To the woman worker and to the wife of the working man or the soldier Labour can make a confident appeal. Better pay and pensions for the workman or soldier mean better conditions for his wife and family.

There must be no sex party. The Labour party is the women's party.

Woman is the chancellor of the exchequer of the home. Labour stands with the co-operative movement in the insistence on reasonable food prices and fair distribution, and in its resistance to unfair taxation. The Labour party will do all it can to all co-operators in their struggle for a democratic food organisation and against unfair discrimination. Labour and co-operation are a single movement, and in the coming battle with reaction they must fight side by side.

"COMPREHENSIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE."

Labour's programme is comprehensive and constructive. It is designed to build a new world, and to build it by constitutional means. It is a programme of national and international justice founded on permanent democratic principles. Even in an election as sinister as this, in which a large part of the nation's youth is arbitrarily disfranchised by the Government, Labour confidently appeals to the country to support its programme of social justice and economic freedom.

The signatures on behalf of the National Executive of the Labour party included those of J. McGurk (chairman), W. H. Hutchinson (vice chairman), J. Ramsay MacDonald (treasurer), J. R. Clynes, W. C. Robinson, Sidney Webb, W. T. Wilson, Florence Harrison Bell, Ethel Bentham, A. Susan Lawrence, Ethel Snowden, and Arthur Henderson (secretary).

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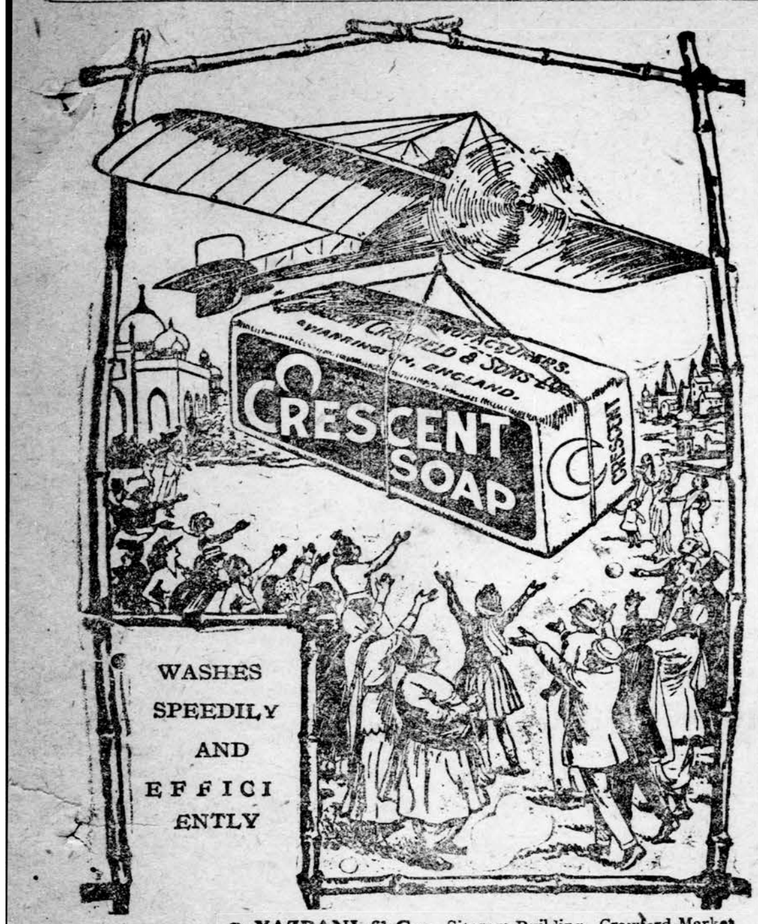

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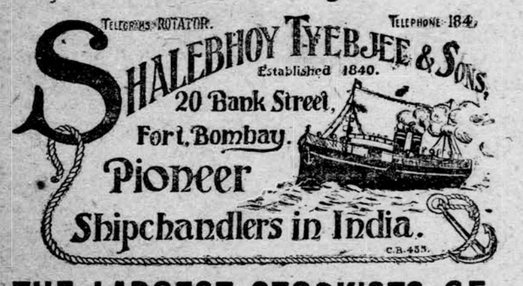

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DR. CLIFFORD'S MANIFESTO.

THE TORY PARTY CONSPIRACY.

BEWARE OF THE COALITION LABEL.

The "Christian World" published the following remarkable manifesto of Dr. Clifford to the British electors on the eve of the General Election.

"There are only nine days left us," Dr. Clifford says, "to judge and determine our individual action in this election. On December 14 the polls close. Between now and then 20,000,000 voters are charged with the responsibility of choosing 707 persons as legislators and administrators of the affairs of 45,000,000 of people, at one of the gravest moments in the history of the world. The task is indescribably great, and the time for consideration and reflection perilously short. But it is fixed; and we have to make the best, and the most, of the sacred trust imposed upon us, for the welfare of the Commonwealth and of the world.

"Clearly, our first duty is to weigh the facts of the political situation as best we can, to be fair to all the facts, to get at their inner significance, to refuse to be warped in judgment by personal or party influences, and to be perfectly fair and candid in expressing our conclusions, as befits the sacred cause of universal justice and progressive freedom, real brotherhood, and the abiding welfare of humanity.

PREMIER AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Now everybody is aware that the most arresting fact is the position of our great leader, Mr. Lloyd George. He is my friend. I have known him long, worked with him oft, trusted him fully, and rejoiced unfeignedly in the way God has used him in the service of our Commonwealth. I believe that God sends not only apostles and prophets, pastors and teachers for the churches, but gifted statesmen for the nations. How sure it is we were led into the paths of righteousness, though steep, rugged, and most forbidding, on August 4, 1914, when Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey saw what Britain ought to do, and, with unerring insight and noble courage, committed us to the supreme task, of saving the world from a barbarous and brutal autocracy.

"Can anyone hesitate to regard President Wilson as a gift of God? How opportune his advent, backed by the unstinted resources and whole-hearted devotion of the people of the United States! How keen and sure his vision, incisive his speech, strong his devotion to democratic principles and sound and just the foundations he has laid for a clean and abiding peace!

"And in what various ways the country has acclaimed again and again the brilliant and unsurpassed service of Mr. Lloyd George!. . . The electorate recognises his greatness, offers enthusiastic admiration of his surpassing genius, observes that he sees and seizes an opportunity in one act, and rejoices in all the splendid achievements of his lengthy career.

TORY CONSPIRACY.

"It is his boast that he is a Liberal. That is a fact of decisive import at this juncture.

Speaking in November 12, he said, "I was reared in Liberalism; from the old leaders of Liberalism I learned my faith. I cannot leave Liberalism. I would quit this place to-morrow if I could not obtain the support of Liberals. I must have Liberal support.'

His programme is so Liberal that Mr. Asquith himself fully endorses it. His deepest convictions, I am sure, are of the truth of the Liberal faith, and his purpose is to abide by those confictions. He knows and says that politicians make mistakes, and we all know that 'to err is human,' but all, whilst not forgetting his errors, are grateful for his good work, and no one wishes, so far as I know, to remove him from the leadership of the coming Parliament.

"But the sinister fact is that, although we have such a pronounced Liberal leader, the Tory Party has conspired to exclude Liberalism and Labour from the House of Commons, as far as plotting and intrigue can accomplish it. That is the fact we have to face. For it is a fact. The Tory organs see it. They have opened their eyes to the mistake that has been made, and they indicate that those who have made, it may be punished at the polls for the folly and violence with which they have conspired to exclude Labour and Liberalism.

BOYCOTT OF LABOUR.

"For nothing could be more false to the work of rebuilding the social and political order than the exclusion of the representatives of the vast hosts of industrials who are so deeply concerned in the principles on which that reconstruction proceeds and the methods it adopts. Recall what they have suffered and achieved! Who have done more than they in the war that has made the rebuilding possible, without carrying over into the structure the accumulated rubbish of feudalistic builders? Who fought for our old home? and whence came they? They came from the mines and the mills in their hundreds of thousands came of their own ready will and eager patriotism, came five millions of them without conscription; fathers and sons, as well as mothers and daughters, and now they are not to choose their own spokesman to take part in the Legislature of the future? It is intolerable!

"The same 'Tory purge' is applied to Liberals. You see it in London in ghastly operation. It is worse in the provinces, and if the Unionists are to have their way, Liberal Scotland is to be turned into a Tory stronghold. Men who have supported 'the Coalition' under both the Asquith and the Lloyd George regimes, who have upheld the war with heart and soul, who have given their sons, the strength and hope of their homes, to death, are marked to fall. In short, this colossal effort to turn the coming election into a victory for Unionism is so barefaced that it has not only met with fierce resentment in the ranks of Labour and Liberalism, but some of the Tories themselves, seeing the folly of it, and the probability that they may be punished have called 'a halt' and a change of front. They know they are found out, and one paper bluntly says, 'this is not a Lloyd George election,' it is 'the old Tory wirepullers of familiar type' who are dominating the situation, and they denounce it as 'the Tory policy of grab.'

"How is it this has come about? Simply because we have capitulated to the mistaken notion that men will act in a time of peace precisely as they did under the pressure of the most gigantic war that ever summoned the united energies and resources of a people. They will not. That is certain and ought to have been obvious. Thousands were acquiescent in conscription then who will not rest till the country is rid of it. Hundreds of men were patient when their freedom was wrenched from them; but they are resolved on winning it back as swiftly as possible.

DUTY OF RADICALS.

"Our duties as Radical reformers are near. First, we must not trust the 'Coalition label.' It may be a share. Anything or nothing may be under it. Lift it and examine the wearer. Ask him for a clear and unambiguous expression of the principles for which he will work; force him out of the illimitable vague, and judge him by what he will do for the people, and for the whole of the people.

"Stand fast by tried men where you have them, men of high character and of proved devotion to the welfare of the Commonwealth. Work and vote for them for the man who can say, 'I am a Liberal because history and my own experience show that it has been the mission of the Liberal party to give the country safe, solid, and successful reforms, and because Liberalism ever aims to raise the condition of the whole people materially, mentally and morally, and to labour for good relations with foreign peoples.'

RIGHT MEN FOR PARLIAMENT.

"Mr. Lloyd George says he wants 'men of our party'—i.e., of the Liberal Party—he 'cannot do without them.' Take care that he gets them. Do your utmost for the Liberal faith and for him. He knows that 'a Coalition in which Toryism prevails cannot be trusted by true reformers'. Nothing is more clear than that he will need them if he is to secure the full service to the world of the Liberal vision and the Liberal venture. The demand is for men and women—

(1) Who will work and vote for perfecting the friendship of all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

(2) Who will be supremely solicitous to maintain an alliance with the United States and France.

(3) Who will place the League of Nations amongst the primary contents of the terms of peace, as President Wilson suggests.

(4) Who will at once restore the five great freedoms lost in the war: (a) of conscience (which includes the abolition of Conscription); (b) of speech; (c) of the Press; (d) of person, and (e) of assembly.

CONTROL OF DRINK TRADE.

(5) Who will make statutory the present restrictions on the drink trade, and give to the people the power to prohibit, in their own localities, by their direct votes, the common sale of all intoxicating liquors as beverages. The Prime Minister assured us the drink trade was a "greater enemy" than Germany, and therefore it must be conquered, not enriched, with State money. We have not paid Germany for being our foe, why pay the "greater foe"?

(6) Who will promote the reorganisation of industry on lines of justice, the creation of the means for securing and maintaining harmony between labourers and capitalists.

(7) Who will pledge themselves to obtain the abolition of theological and ecclesiastical tests for State teachers; the removal of the cost of sectarian teaching from the rates; the exclusion of military training from our educational system; and the gift of complete democratic control.

(8) Who will seek the deliverance of the Anglican Church from subjection to the State.

(9) Who will complete the emancipation of women in all that pertains to citizenhood and industry.

(10) Who will support measures for making the land university cheap and easy to obtain by drastic taxation and the rating of land values. All questions of housing, of child life, of shortness of food, of scarcity of raw material, of unemployment, and of demobilised soldiers compel us to consider the freeing of the land.

(11) Who will try to seek to place every British citizen, man and woman, within the reach of a standard of existence, physical, intellectual, moral, and social which shall make life worth living, and open the road to its best and highest possibilities.

"We need a policy," Dr. Clifford adds, "of vigorous and unconventional reform, true and thorough, carried out by all the progressive forces of the country; therefore those forces must unite and do all they can to prevent the triumph of the last conspiracy against freedom."

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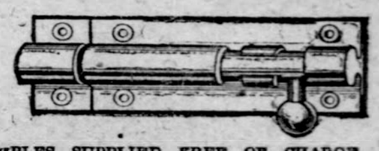
BOLT  BRAND

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